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LETTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

ILLUSTRATING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

SECOND SERIES.

FROM THE ELECTION OF THE EMPEROR FERDINAND II. TO THE CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCES AT MÜHLHAUSEN.

EDITED BY

SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

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PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

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PREFACE.

THE present series of documents extends over a period of nearly seven months of pre-eminent importance in the history of Europe. It was then that the weak and shallow Frederick placed on his head the Crown of Bohemia only to discover that neither in himself nor in the people over which he hoped to reign were the elements of strength to be found. It was then that the politic Maximilian wove the political and military web in which the feet of his rival were entangled. When the Diet met for the election of Ferdinand the cause of the Catholic States, if not so hopeless as it had appeared a year before, scarcely hung evenly in the balance. When the meeting of the Electors and Princes broke up at Mühlhausen, the Duke of Bavaria was virtually the chief of Catholic Europe, and had secured the neutrality of the great majority of the Protestant States in Germany. Yet of all this scarcely a trace is to be found in the communications between English diplomatists and statesmen. Whilst the fortunes of Europe were being decided in the cabinets of Munich and Madrid, James practically withdrew from the scene of action. For the great issues which were involved in the quarrel he had no adequate sense. In one respect indeed his views were larger than those entertained by the majority of his subjects. He saw, as fully as it will one day be seen whenever the legend of the Thirty Years' War gives way to its true history, that the danger of anarchy in Germany was as great as the danger of religious persecution. But he had no clear idea of the way in which the double object of his aversion was to be met; and,

as his manner was, he turned aside from the contemplation of realities to the disentanglement of the hopeless puzzle of constitutional law; and found in his lengthy examination of the dry arguments presented to him by Dohna or Sanchez an excuse for the inaction which he loved.

These papers therefore are chiefly valuable as affording materials for a study of James's character, under a great variety of lights. Englishmen, Germans, Dutchmen, Spaniards, and Italians appear by turns, to give account of the result of their intercourse with him; whilst the reports of English ambassadors abroad become comparatively meagre. Doncaster's embassy, which had begun as a political mission, is suddenly converted into a complimentary visit, whilst the interesting letters of Nethersole and of Conway and Weston, which throw such light upon the scenes of war and diplomacy, do not commence till later in the year. Nor can any of Gondomar's despatches be included in the volume, as he only entered London on the 8th of March. On the other hand I have been able to introduce several letters of Sir Edward Herbert, which will probably be read with interest; and the selections from the correspondence between Philip III. and the Archduke Albert, though not strictly coming within the limits indicated by my title, have been inserted as serving to remind the reader that whilst James was talking others were acting.

I regret that an undated paper, No. XXXII., has been inadvertently placed too late. It must have been written about the third week in September.

I have only to add that since the copies were taken of such of Sir Edward Herbert's letters as are contained in his letter-book (Add. MSS. 7082), the foliation of the volume has been altered, and the references are therefore to the old numbers, which are still to be found at the top of the page.

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LETTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

[SECOND SERIES.]

No. I.

ELIZABETH, ELECTRESS PALATINE, TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Heidelberg, Aug. $\frac{21}{31}$ 1619.]

My Lord,

This worthie bearer[a] I woulde not let goe without these. I would not have bene thus long from writting to you, but I have had your fellow Ambassadours companie, and manie others that hath hindred my writing. My Lord of Doncaster is gone from hence much discontented with Ferdinand and the Spanish Ambassadour. This bearer will lett you know for what he goeth into England. They have chosen heare a blinde Emperour, for he hath but one eye, and that not verie good. I am afrayed he will be lowsie, for he hath not monie to buy himself cloths. On Monday next he shall be crowned. I pray commend me to your wife, and be confident that I am ever,

Your most affectionat frend

ELIZABETH.

Heidelberg, this 21 of August.

I pray commend me to the Prince of Orenge. I thanke you for the picture you sent me by Mr. Jacob.

[a] Baron Christopher Dohna

No. II.

ELIZABETH, ELECTRESS PALATINE, TO THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

[Holograph. Tanner MSS. lxxiv. fol. 219.]

[Heidelberg, $\frac{\text{August } 22}{\text{September } 1}$, 1619.]

My Lord,

This worthy bearer will inform you of a business that concernes his master verie much; the Bohemians being desirous to chuse him for their King, which he will not resolve of till he knowe his Majesties opinion in it. The Baron of Dona will inform you particularlie of all. The King hath now a good occasion to manifest to the world the love he hath ever professed to the Prince heere. I earnestlie entreat you to use your best meanes in perswading his Majestie to shew himself now, in his helping of the Prince heere, a true loving father to us both. I am so assured by manie testimonies of your affection to us both, as I make no dout but you will lett this bearer have your best furtherance in this business. I therefore recommende it to your care, and am ever

Your most affectionate frend

Elizabeth.

Heidelberg, this 22 of August.

I am intreated by the Prince of Anhalt, for feare he shoulde be hard censured in concilling the Prince to the warres, to intreat you not to beleeve of him anie thing hardlie, but to be assured he will councell nothing but what shall be for the Princes good.

No III.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[State Papers. Germany.]

[Spa; $\frac{\text{August } 22}{\text{September } 1}$, 1619.]

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I doe even now receyve the inclosed from Mons. de Plessen. Those to you I presumed to breake open, imagining they had contayned more then the other to me; wherein, though I have beene mistaken, yet I doubt not but you will pardon the curiosity, if it deserve no better name. I have nothing to adde but this, that he that brought them to me from Cologne, being a Dutche captayne of the garrison in Juliers, bringes me word also that in Cologne the niewes of the Prince of Transsylvania[a] his being elected King of Hungaria doth hold still, with this enlargement that he is marching with his army to stoppe the passage of 11^{m} men, which are ready to come out of Italy to Ferdinand his secours by the way of Carinthia with the Venetians permission, which is so incredible a tale that I should take it for a meere misunderstanding, if this captayne did not with the same breath tell me of 10^{m} men besides which are also (as they say in Cologne) ready to passe thorough the Switzers countrey. In conformety whereunto my servant Norry writes me certayne advertisement that the Lantgrave Maurice of Hesse hath niewly sent two companyes of horse to ayde the Marquis of Baden in the empechement of the transportation of Spanish forces at Brisac upon the Rhine, which may not improbably be conjectured to be the occasion of the Princes of the Union their assembling at Mulhausen. I leave the censure of these reportes to your surer judgement, upon the universall intelligence you have from other partes, and would have examined them better before they had passed my pen, if the

[a] Bethlem Gabor.

niewes of Ferdinand his being at once chosen Emperor, and denied to be King of Bohemia, would admitt any delay. The best judgement I am able to make at this distance and on this suddayne is, that the ten thousand men which are to come out of Italy into Germany may be divided there and doubled here. I shall now thinke every houre a yeare till I see Mr. Killigrew,[a] and measure the time by the same proportion till I be restored to the happines of wayting on his Ma^ty, whom I beseeche God long to preserve, and rest ever

Your most affectionate and faythfull friende and servant

DONCASTER.

Spa, 22^th of Aug. 1619.

No. IV.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR ISAAC WAKE.

[State Papers. Savoy.]

[Whitehall, August 27, / September 6, 1619.]

S^r,

His Ma^tie allowes very well of that which you advertise that you have donne with that Duke, and with the Venetian Ambassador, at the Prince Palatins request, and leaves it to your own discretion to do good offices in the like cases when you cannot speedily receive particular direction and warrant, so as you use not his Ma^tics name without commission, which, I dare undertake for you, you will not do: so with my affectionat commendations I commit you to God, and am

Your assured loving frend,

ROBERT NAUNTON.

Whitehal, 27 Aug^st, 1619.

[a] He was to bring back an answer to Doncaster's request for leave to return to England.

No. V.

DOCTOR JOHN DONNE[a] TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Holograph. State Papers. Holland.]

[Maestricht, $\frac{\text{August 31,}}{\text{September 10,}}$ 1619.]

I PRESENT to your Lordship here a hand which I thinke you never saw, and a name which carryes no such merit with yt as that it should be well knowen to you; but yet yt ys the hand and the name of a person very much devoted to your Lordships service. If that be not enough to excuse my present importunity, thys ys abundantly inough, that herin I execute a commandement of my Lord of Doncasters, who, havinge formerly written to Calandrini to Nurimberg to change the places of the receyt of hys moneys, and to send those bylls which are to serve him at Amsterdam to your Lordship (which he doubteth not before thys tyme ys performed by Calandrini), hath commanded me now to accompany thys servant of hys, Mr. Whitlow, with thys addresse to your Lordship, that he may receyve such bylls as Calandrini hath consigned to your handes for hys use. He commanded me also to let your Lordship know that the Count Palatin, after hys havinge been elected King of Bohemia, despatched the Baron Donah into England, from whom in hys passinge by Coleyne hys Lordship receyved a letter, and with yt another from the Count Palatin himselfe, from the resultance of which, and of other avises, my Lord doth not thinke that he abuses himselfe in believinge that the Count Palatin hath a disposition to accept of that crown. Before Baron Donah his passinge, my Lord (who understood otherwise of the election) had sent hys secretary, Mr. Nethersoll, into England to present more effectually then letters could do, and more clearly than as yet was apprehended, the state of the affayres here, and is now come to Mastrich, where he purposes to attend hys secretaries returne. And, howsoever his Ma^tie

[a] Chaplain to Lord Doncaster.

shall be pleased to dispose of hym farther in thys negotiation, my Lord hath allready conceyvd much comfort in thys, that he hath allready instruction when he shall returne to returne by Holand, where he may declare hys affection to them, and hys desyre to empty himselfe freely in all things conducinge to his Ma^tics service in your Lordships bosome. It ys so generall a business that even so low and poore a man as I have a part in yt, and an office to do for yt, which ys to promove yt with the same prayers as I present for myne own soule to the ears of Allmighty God. In which I shall never be defective, nor in any thinge wherin I might declare in particular my desire to be esteemed by your Lordship

Your Lordships

Most humble servant in Christ Jesus,

J. DONNE.

Mastrich, 31 Aug. 1619, *stylo vetere.*

No. VI.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Holland.]

[The Hague, September $\frac{3}{13}$, 1619.]

THE pacquet which goeth herewith, being earnestly recommended unto me this morning by the Prince Palatins agent, I would not fayle (knowing the importance of the present affaires of Germanie) immediately to dispatch the same to your Honour by an expresse messager; though the Baron Dona left order that all lettres addressed unto him should be kept here untill his returne; for I well conceave how in occasions of such moment resolution can not be sodaine, and therfore his returne may be more prolongued then he could imagine; and withall such accidents as are hapned since his departure from his Highness (of which he will be advertised) are fitt to be knowne in the place where the first foundation must

be layde for the building his master's fortune, towards which yf your Honor expect to know what will be contributed here, I can onely speake by conjecture out of that discourse I have had with the Prince of Orange and some of the States; owt of which I gather that the States will continue theyr monthly contribution of 50^{m} florins, which they give the Bohemians as long as the warre shall last, and that they will likewise make goode theyr treatie with the Princes of the Union; both which causes being made one, the States succors will be about 4,000 foote and 1,000 horse payde, besides they will take such course by way of divertion that the Spanish troopes in these provinces under the Archduke shall not be spared or have commoditie to be employed into Germanie.

It is much debated here (for now the newes is common of the Bohemians resolution) whether it be fitt the Prince Palatine should accept that crowne or not; and I finde it by most concluded that, since the revolutions of the world will in all likelyhoode, before many dayes pass over ouer heads, forcibly carrie us owt of this peaceable time, it is better begin the change with advantage then with disadvantage, and, if the Bohemians be suffred to be oppressed, the consequence of theyr losse will fall uppon theyr neighbours, whose defence is like to cost as much blood and with much lesse fruict then this acquisition. I have heard some speake of a middle way, that is to undertake the protection of the Bohemians, but not the soveranitie, by example of Q. Elizabeth in the businesse of these provinces, which course was likewise taken by the late King of Swede, wherby he declined the first envie of his enterprise against the King of Poland, and afterwards enjoyed the crowne. But in this case it is to be dowbted the Bohemians with theyr confederats will rather follow the example of these provinces, or the Swisse, in cantoning themselves, then that of Swede by subjecting themselfs to a sovveraigne when they have once tasted of freedome; and this I have the more reason to believe because by lettres I have seen from some of the Directors of the Bohemians, not long before the election of the Prince Palatine, I finde there was not onely

such conceit in some of theyr brests, but that they were already thincking how to confederate themselfs with this State and the Hans towns. Now they have chosen a King they must chiefly addresse themselfs to Kings and absolute Princes; and yet, if his Ma^ty thinck fitt to have theyr election accepted and maintained, he may (if my judgment fayle not) promise himself a joinct concurrence in these United Provinces, and all the assistance they can possibly yeald; which being knowne unto his Ma^ty there will be so much the better grownde to deliberate uppon this important businesse; and this must serve for excuse of my giving your Honor the trouble of this discourse.

No. VII.

JAMES I. TO PHILIP III.

[French translation. State Papers. Spain.]

[September $\frac{5}{15}$, 1619.]

JACQUES par la Grace de Dieu, &c. au Serenissime et trespuissant Prince Don Filipe, &c.

Il pourroit paradvanture naistre un soupçon que, pour raison de l'amitié et parenté que nous avons avec le Comte Palatin, il n'auroit esté sans nous et nostre conseil esleu Roy de Boheme par ces Estats la;[a] ce que tout ainsi qu'à un autre temps il eust esté honneste, toutes fois cela ne se pouvoit faire en aucune façon sans detriment de nostre honneur, comme celuy qui a entrepris la reconciliation entre le maison d'Austriche et les Boemes à la priere de Vostre Serenité et envoyé un ambassadour à cest effect, qui monstre un juste soing au restablissement de la paix aux justes conditions, et porte le respect possible à la dignité de la maison d'Austriche; tellement que nous sommes du tout esloignés d'avoir en

[a] From Caron's despatch to the States General of the $\frac{11}{21}$ September, it appears that the news of Frederick's election was brought by Dohna to James at Bagshot on the evening of the $\frac{4}{14}$ of September.

part à la nomination et acceptation du Palatin, desirant que les affaires d'Allemagne soyent en paix et scureté. Et ainsi afin que vostre Serenité cognoisse mieux nostre sincerite et bonne volonté (encor que en vertu de nostre fraternelle affection nous esperons qu'elle excluera tout soupçon), nous avons donné charge à nostre agent Francois Cottington de signifier particulierement à vostre Serenité tout ce que par nous a esté faict jusqu'à maintenant en cest affaire de la paix d'Allemagne; ne doubtant point qu'en consideration de nostre affection reciproque vostre Serenité adjoustera foy et credit à ce qu'il luy dira, de mesme que nous avons accoustumé de faire meritoirement aux conseillers de vostre Serenité. Guarde Dios, &c.

No. VIII.

BARON CHRISTOPHER DOHNA TO THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

[Harl. MSS. 1583, fol. 210.]

[Windsor, September $\frac{7}{17}$, 1619.]

MONSIEUR,

Le Roy m'a comandé de luy envoyer copie de la lettre des Estats de Boheme, escrite à son Altesse, touchant la rejection du Roy Ferdinand, on ils parlent des cruautez exercèes en leur Patrie. Je vous addresse donc, Monsieur, la copie susdite, et vous prie de la faire voir au Roy et contribuer voz bons offices; afin que Sa M^te^ vueille promtement me donner une reponce telle que merite l'importance de l'afaire, et la grandeur du Roy. Je vous baise treshumblement les mains, et en attendant voz comandemens à Londres, ou je m'en vay presentiment, je demeure à jamais, Monsieur,

Vostre tresaff. et
treshumble serviteur,
C. BARON DE DONA.

De Windsoor, ce 7[a] Sept. 1619.

[a] Originally written 6, but altered to 7.

No. IX.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO SIR GEORGE CALVERT.

[State Papers. Germany.]

[Maestricht, September $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.]

RIGHT HONORABLE,

According to your signification of his Ma^tics^ pleasure that I should send a relation of the reasons of the Bohemians for the rejection of Ferdinand, I send you this enclosed.[a] Not that I have receyved it authentically avowed by them, nor that I thincke it contaynes all that they can or doe say in justification of their proceedings, but that this is a copy sent to me of that which is deposed in every agents and publique ministres hands, and seemes to be rather a forerunner of that which (as I heare certainly) is now digested into a better forme, and at this time in a good forwardnes under the presse, both in Latin and French. As soone as I shall in my going up recover a copy of that, I shall not fayle to present his Ma^tie^ with it by an expresse messenger. Through this towne I have understood by the Governor thereof there passe to-morrow 3,000 souldiers; they lodge about 2 miles from hence, where they are to meete so many as make up 7,000 foote, and (as I thincke) 1,500 horse, but of their farther marche, or of their desseigne, he pretends to know nothinge. There are three conjectures made of the employment of these men: one is, that they hasten towards the Emperor to serve him for a convoy in his returne to Vienna. A second is, that they have some disseigne upon Francford, to reduce that towne to their full obedience in forme of a garnison; for at the day when the Burgeoses of that towne swore their allegeance to him as Emperor he made a request to them that he might winter in that towne, and was jealously refused. And a third conjecture is, that they wyll powre these men into some of the hithermost partes of Germany, perchaunce into some of the territories of the

[a] The paper here mentioned is amongst the State Papers, but it does not contain anything which is not to be found in print already.

Elector Palatine, thereby to divert the war somewhat from Bohemia. I have therefore first by letters, and since by an expresse messenger, given advertisement of these jalousyes to Count John of Nassau that remaines at Heidelberg, that they may be thoroughly awake at Francfort. And that he may provide safely against all possibility of attempts upon Mainham.[a] And to Sir Dudley Carleton (who upon my former advertisements from this place by an expresse messenger, of the motions and marches which they begun in these quarters, gave me assurance that upon the first knowledge of their rendèsvous, the States would be exceeding forward in the behalf of his Ma^ties best friends) I have given a fresh advise of this meeting of theirs at Meson,[b] neere this towne. It is the zeale of his Ma^ties service that hath wing'd and spurr'd me to seek the newe Emperor with all possible diligence, to which purpose I am presently putting my selfe upon the way for Francfort, and from thence, as I shall finde direction there; but that which adds to my alacrity in this service is, that I see the periode of this service so farre, that I may hope shortly to see his Ma^ties face, and receyve the happines of his gratious interpretation of my desire to make my services acceptable to him. To which end I shall ever acknowledge that I have had a greate advantage in the way, by the continuance of your favors to

Your most obliged honorable servant,

DONCASTER.

Mastrich, the 8 Septemb. 1619.

I beseeche you be pleased to do D^r Donne this favour for my sake. At the beginninge of the terme he will be expected at Lincoln's Inne, with some impatience, except you write a letter to the Masters of the Bench there, that his comming being by his Ma^ties command, he cannot returne till I do, which they may justly beleeve will be shortly. Mr. Brooke, a person (I thincke) knowne to you, will wayte upon you for such a letter.

DONCASTER.

[a] Mannheim.

[b] Perhaps Meersen.

No. X.

MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Flanders.]

[Brussels, September $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.]

SINCE Sunday laste these Princes have taken a resolution to putt 10^{m} men presently into the field: viz^{t}, 2 Regm^{ts} of Spanyards, and 2 of Wallons, and 2,000 horses, with 6 peeces of Artillery. Counte Henry Vandenberg shall commande them; and theer rendezvous is appointed to be in some parte beyond the Meuse; but where I cannot yet certainly understand. These are no secretts, for every privat man here can speeke of them. But there are dyvers opnyons where they shalbe employed: some thincke they are to stoppe the passage of your auxiliarry trouppes that are to be sent to the Princes of the Union; others affirme that they are to march streight towards the lower Palatinate, in case the Prince accept the crowne of Bohemia; and a third sorte doe believe that it may be to intimidate the commons of this towne, who will not yeeld to give the Archdukes theer accustomed aydes. My L. Amb^{r} [a] is yet at Mastrecht, but is forthwith to returne to Francford to congratulate the election of the newe Emperor.

No. XI.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT [b] TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 40 b.]

[Merlou, Sept. $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.]

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Since my writing this other, by a letter from Tours I understand the Jesuits, who much governe that Court, perswade the King that

[a] Doncaster.

[b] Afterwards Lord Herbert of Cherbury, at this time Ambassador in France.

the election of the Palatine's Highness to be King of Bohemia, and of Bethlem Gabor the Prince of Transylvania to be King of Hungaria, is nothing but interest of religion. It is time therefore to have a watche upon their proceedings, which I hope in this countrey will not be difficult for mee. This while they make a question whether the Palatine will accept the offerre. But God forbid he should refuse yt, being the apparent way His providence hath opened to the ruine of the Papacie. I hope therfore his Ma^tie^ will assist in this great work, having, by the means of winter approaching, time enough to resolve, and prepare by treaties and other wayes against the next summer. For my part most faithfully and willingly I heer offer both life and fortunes to serve his Ma^tie^ this or any way I may be of use. So, wishing your Honour all happines, I rest ever

Your Honors
Faithful honorer and servant,
E. H.

Merlou, 9 Sept. st^o^ Ang^o^ 1619.

No. XII.

NOTES OF THE DECLARATION MADE AT THE COUNCIL TABLE BY SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[State Papers. Germany.]

[September $\frac{19}{29}$, 1619.]

In a councill held at Whitehall the 10 of September, 1619, the Lords were made acquainted with the particulars following, touching the estate of the business of Bohemia, and his Majesties proceadinge therein.

The state of the Bohemians army:

Horse	5,600	Horse	8,600
Foote	18,000	Foote	26,000
The armies of the Princes of the Union:		Totall in all	34,600
Horse	3,000		
Foote	8,000		

King Ferdinand's army under Count Bucquoy.

Horse	5,500	Horse and Foote in all	31,500
Foote	15,000		
The army of the Ecclesiastique Electors and other Catholiques their assistantes, Horse and Foot	11,000		

1618. The 16 of June the Bohemians wrote a letter [a] unto his Ma[tie] wherein they gave him an accompte of their taking of armes against Kinge Ferdinand, of the defenestration of the Counsailours, and their prescription of the Jesuites.

1618. The 3rd of November following [b] they declare the causes of their taking of armes, and humbly beseeche his Ma[tie] for some ayde in monie.

1619. The 12 of Aprill, 1619, [c] they take notice of an intent in the kinge to assist them with monie, and acknowledge thankes for the same.

1619. The 15 of May following [d] they renew their thankes by other letters, and desire the acceleration of the mony.

To these severall letters above mencioned his Ma[tie] gave onely the reading, without returning any answer unto them.

1618. The 26 of May [e] Secretary Naunton by the King's commandment wrote to Mons[r] de Plessen [f] at large of all the aforesaid letters sent from the Bohemians, praying him to acquainte the Elector Palatin therwith, assuring him that the Bohemians had much abused their judgements, for that his Ma[tie] had

[a] Series i. No. i. [b] Ser. i. No. x. [c] Ser. i. No. xxxviii.
[d] Ser. i. No. xlvii. [e] Letter not preserved. The date should evidently be 1619.
[f] A Councillor of the Elector Palatine.

never ingaged himself by promise unto them for any ayde in monie. The like letter was formerly written by his Ma^tie^ to his sonne the Elector.

To the same effect allso letters[a] were written to S^r^ Dudley Carleton for the answering of the States, upon a motion made by them in favour of the Bohemians.

1618. Not longe after,[b] the prince Elector Palatin in a letter of the 2^d^ of December to his Ma^tie^, humbly besought him to performe his promise to the Princes of the Union, wherupon by his Ma^ties^ commandment answer was returned by M^r^ Secretary Naunton as abovesaid, wherein many reasons were demonstrated, how unmeete it was for his Ma^tie^ to make himself a partie, and therby manifest a partiality, his intentions being to compose matters by an arbritary course.

1619. In August last, 1619, Mons^r^ de Plessen in a letter to Mr. Secretary Naunton,[c] cleerly confessed that there was a mistaking in the pretended promise of assistance from his Ma^tie^ to the Bohemians.

1618. Upon the receipt of certain letters[d] from Mr. Cottington to the Lord Digby and Sir Thomas Lake, bearing date the 9 of August, 1618, signifying how willing that Kinge would be that his Ma^tie^ should interpose himself for the accommodating of the business of Bohemia, His Ma^tie^ commaunded Mr. Secretary Naunton to write[e] to Mr. Cottington that his Ma^tie^ could be content to employe himself therein, so as he might be directly assured that it was a thinge hartely desired by the Kinge of Spayne.

1618. The 3^d^ of September his Ma^tie^ sendeth the grievances of the Bohemians into Spayne.[f]

The 17 of September next ensuinge, M^r^ Cottington wrote[g]

[a] Letters not preserved.

[b] If the date is correctly given, the letter has not been preserved. The eye of the clerk who drew up this paper probably caught the mistaken entry of 1618 to the last article, and thus described erroneously a letter of Dec. 2, 1618, as "not long after" a letter of May 26, 1619.

[c] Letter not preserved. [d] Letters not preserved. [e] Letter not preserved.

[f] Letter not preserved. [g] Ser. i. No. v.

to Secretary Naunton that the Kinge of Spayne gave his Ma^tie harty thankes for his willing readines to compose a busines of that waight for the peace of Christendome, willing him to repayre to his secretary Ceriza, who should have instructions to write to his Ma^tie to that effect.

The first of October following, the Marquis of Buckingham was commaunded by his Ma^tie to write [a] unto Mr. Cottington that he should let the King of Spaine knowe that his Ma^tie was very glad to understand that he was likewise willing that those businesses should be frendly accommodated.

1618. The 28 of January M^r Cottington sendeth [b] to Mr. Secretary Naunton a letter which he had receaved from the Spanish Secretary Ceriza, wherein he did acknowledge thankes in the King of Spaynes name for his Ma^ties willingnes to enterpose himself in the business of Bohemia, and desired that for that purpose his Ma^tie would send an expresse ambassador into Germany, promising that their ministers should concurre with him in the busines.

1618. Shortly after the Kinge of Spayne wrote himself [c] to his Ma^tie to the same purpose as Ceriza had done to Cottington.

Upon this letter from the Kinge of Spayne his Ma^tie resolveth to send the Vicecount Doncaster to negociate the busines in Germany.

1619. The Emperour afterwards happening to dye, the Kinge of Spaine sheweth nevertheless to desire the continuance of that office, and expressed so much by his owne letters [d] to his Ma^tie of the 25 of June, 1619, promising therein that the Conde de Ognate, his Ambassador resident in Germany, should concurre with the Vicount Doncaster in all thinges, likewise when the Vicount Doncaster came to Bruxells the Archduke Albert held the same language unto him.

1618. His Ma^tie having understood that by the mutuall consent of Kinge Ferdinand and the Bohemians the composinge of their differences was referred to the Prince Palatin, the Duke of

[a] Letter not preserved. [b] Ser. i. No. xxi. [c] Letter not preserved.
[d] Ser. i. No. lxvi.

Saxe, the Duke of Baviere, and the Archbishop of Mayence, advised the Prince Palatin by his letters of the first of October, 1618, that he should further the accomodation to his uttermost power, and to that purpose should endeavour to dispose his fellow delegatts.

The 21. of February following his Ma^tie^ acquainted the Elector Palatin with his purpose to send the Vicount Doncaster into Germany, letting him knowe how desirous the Kinge of Spayne was that the troubles of Bohemia should be composed.

1619. In June last the Princes of the Union, houlding then an assembly, thought fitt in that doubtfullnes of time to summon his Ma^tie^ for the furnishing of the succours promised by the Treaty, and to the same purpose they dealt at large with the Vicount of Doncaster.[a]

1619. In answer wherunto his Ma^tie^ the 4^th^ of Julie last acquainted them by his letters[b] that, when occasion served, he would performe his parte of the Treaty, which was when they were invaded, and that otherwise he was not bound, letting them allso knowe how onfitting it was for him to send them forces while the busines was in treaty; that his desire was rather that matters might be composed by a course of arbitrement, but if the Bohemians should not be able to obtayne good and safe condicions, that then he would not faile to assiste them. Here allso is not to be forgotten a speech which the Vicount of Doncaster hath advertised to have been used to himselfe by the Spanishe Ambassador there, viz. That the Emperour Ferdinand doth not chalenge the kingdome of Bohemia by election, though that were used for formes sake, but by right of donation from the Kinge of Spayne upon a cession grounded heretofore of all rightes by the states of that country to the howse of Austria.

[a] Ser. i. No. lxvii.

[b] Ser. i. No. lxxx.

No. XIII.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Holland.]

[The Hague, September $\frac{12}{22}$, 1619.]

CONCERNING the last point I promised to advertise his Ma^{ty} of the stirring of the Archdukes troopes and withall of the judgment they made thereof, that it was likely to tend to the prejudice of his Ma^{ts} frends and theirs in Germany; but, because example doth persuade more then precept, I desired to know of them what I might certify his Ma^{ty} in this case of their intention, in that their interest being the same, yf not greater, by reason of vicinitie, then his Ma^{ts}, it might be expected what they were ready to doe in conformity to their owne counsells, and they having here a good armie in readiness both of horse and foote, of which there is no use when the Archdukes troopes should be withdrawne out of their frontiers, I shewed them that they onely had meanes to give present assistance according as neede should require, whereby to leave the Prince Palatin and the rest of the Princes of the Union free to their resolutions, and to give his Ma^{ty} such time and leysure as is necessary for those which are so far remote to doe that which might seeme best to his wisedome. Hereupon they told me that the example of Aquisgran[a] and Wesel should warne them not to loose time, and though many of their troupes were busied within their state by reason of their domestique differences to keepe their townes in obedience, yet they will send their horse and as many foote as they can spare to the Princes succors as soone as they have more particular information of the way the Archdukes troopes intend to take, and of their designs; meane while they desired me to move his Ma^{ty} to take knowledge of the common opinion that those troupes are designed to ravage the Lower Palatinat.

[a] Aix-la-Chapelle.

No. XIV.

THE STATES GENERAL TO JAMES I.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[The Hague, September ¼, 1619.]

SIRE,

Comme Mess^rs^ les Princes de l'Union nos confederez, touchez de juste apprehension de devoir estre envellopez dans la suitte des mouvemements qui ont esté entreprins dans l'empire pour s'en garantir, nous avoyent faict prier de nous vouloir declarer sy en conformité du traicté et teneur de nos alliances nous les voudrions cy apres secourir à leur besoin de nos forces ou moyens, Nous n'avions pas estimé, Sire, les devoir aucunement laisser en doubte de l'effect de nos sinceres intentions en une tant importante deliberation concernant la cause et le repos commun de tous Roys, Princes, et Estats qui à bon droict suspectent la grandeur, puissance, et menées de ceux de la maison d 'Austriche, ains à ceste occasion leur avions sincerement declaré et confirmé par nos lettres que de nostre part il seroit religieusement et sans aucune reserve satisfaict au debvoir de nos conventions, autant que la seureté et condition de nos propres affaires et conservation le nous permettroyent. Sur laquelle creance et fondement eux s'estants mis en estat de raisonnable defense, et les occurences donnans en suitte apparence de plus grande rupture tant à cause de l'armement des Catholiques Romains hors et dedans l'empire qu'au regard de l'election qui s'est projettée et publiée par les Estats de Boheme en faveur de Mons^r^ l'Electeur Palatin à leur couronne, nous observans aussy que l'Archeduc Albert a faict assembler les forces de son obeissance pour les faire conduire dans l'Empire et à bon escient entreprendre et traverser les deliberations de ceux de Boheme et d'oppresser la Religion et liberté des Princes de l'Union nos confederez, tant qu'en luy sera, et qu'il les a desja en estat pour les faire marcher au premier commandement, avons eu souvenance de nos obligations et promesses

et en leur suitte donné aussy tost ordre pour faire acheminer nostre cavallerie et mille ou douze cents soldats lestes lesquels nous ferons mettre sur des chariots pour faire plus de diligence avec charge de costoyer les troupes dudit sieur Archeduc et se joindre à celle du Palatinat, s'il est besoin, pour empescher qu'elles ne façent du mal aux dits Sieurs Princes nos confederez. Et combien, Sire, que nous eussions peu nous justement excuser sans reproche de ceste entreprinse et assistance non seulement au regard de nostre trefve, qui sur la fin en pourroit reçevoir quelque atteinte, mais par ce que nous n'avons convention avec Mess^rs^ le Princes de l'Union que d'une ligue defensive seulement; neantmoins considerans combien nous doibt estre cher le repos et conservation des Princes de l'Empire faisants profession d'aymer la Religion reformée et nostre Estat, singulierement de Mons^r^ l'Electeur qui a l'honneur de toucher vostre Ma^te^ de sy pres, à laquelle nous recognoissans volontiers de tres grandes obligations, nous avons voulu franchir toutes les raisons d'Estat pour au mieux qu'il nous sera possible destourner le mal qui leur menasse: mais, Sire, le peu que nous pouvons leur departer de secours en la presente constitution de nostre Estat suffira plustost pour donner jalousie et attenter quelque peu la violence des desseins de leurs ennemys, que pour garentir les dits Sieurs Princes d'oppression, sy la protection n'en est embrassée de main plus puissante et comme d'un effort general de tous les cointeressez à l'example des Ecclesiastiques de l'Empire, que nous voyous conspirer tous pour seconder les mouvements et affections de la maison d'Austriche, au moyen de quoy esperans, Sire, que ce peu que nous remuons pour acculer les ennemys pourra donner quelque loysir à vostre Majesté pour pouvoir deliberer sur les propositions que le S^r^ de Donau vous à faictes de la part de Mons^r^ l'Electeur Palatin, nous vous supplions de vouloir au plustost accelerer les effects de vos genereuses resolutions en une matiere concernante la glorie de Dieu, de Vostre Ma^te^, la paix de l'Europe, et la conservation plustost que la grandeur de Mons^r^ vostre gendre. Afin que l'embrassant avec la puissance et vigeur condigne de vostre grandeur royalle nous puissions tous

profiter la seureté que nous nous promettons de vostre justice et alliance, dont les effects seront infallibles s'il plaist à vostre Majesté s'en declarer au plustost, car sans icelle declaration la constitution presente de nostre Estat et affaires ne permettent de nous engager plus avant. Nous en avons faict conferer avec le Sieur de Carleton vostre ambassadeur, qui representera à vostre Majeste plus particulierement nos considerations et leur merite sur ceste matiere. Autant en commandons nous presentement au S^r^ de Caron, auquel supplions vostre Majesté de donner audience et creance, mais sur tout qu'il vous plaise nous croire, Sire, que sans l'intervention et puissante ayde de vostre Majeste il est impossible que les affaires de l'Union se puissent maintenir dans l'Empire n'y avec reputation ny avec seureté. Et partant qu'il est temps qu'elles soyent espaulées de l'authorité et lustre de vostre secours Royal, auquel nous attendans, nous ferons tout debvoir pour tenir un peu les affaires en haleine. Et prierons Dieu, Sire,

Pour la grandeur, prosperité, et tres longue vie de vostre Majesté.

De la Haye, le 21^e^ de Septembre, 1619.

No. XV.

MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Flanders.]

[Brussels, September $\frac{13}{23}$, 1619.]

My L. of Doncaster on Thursday laste departed from Mastrecht towards Franckford, by commande from his Ma^tie^, to congratulate for the election of the newe Emperor, and in his comming backe will visitt the Haghe; where some of his servants will attende him, and others are to meete him out of England. His Lordship hath order to caste off his mourninge.[a]

[a] For the late Queen.

No. XVI.

JULIAN SANCHEZ DE ULLOA TO PHILIP III.

[Archives of Simancas, 2599, fol. 184.]

[London, September $\frac{17}{27}$, 1619.]

A 11 deste mes llego aqui la nueva de la elecion de Emperador en el Rey Ferdinando, y al mismo tiempo llego el Baron de Dona por la posta, embiado de Conde Palatino a este Rey a pedirle consejo sobre si acceptaria el ser Rey de Bohemia, porque los Bohemios y otros muchos le hazian instancia en que lo fuese.

Este Rey aviendo oido la demanda de su hierno y que todavia prevalecia en inquietud se enojo mucho, y dava vozes contra el, y sin determinarse en nada fue entreteniendo al mensajero del Palatino hasta los 20 del presente mes, que hizo juntar el consejo para que deliberase lo que en este casso se devia hazer, y en el mismo dia llego otro mensajero del Palatino por la posta con aviso de que avia ya acceptado el ser Rey de Bohemia, y que assi este Rey no se cansasse en determinar de darle consejo para si lo acceptaria o no, que lo que importaba era embialle socorro, porque ya esto era forçoso, y no se podia escusar ni hazer otra cosa; que Venecia, Olanda, el Duque de Savoya, y todos los Protestantes del mundo le ayudarian tambien. Con esto este Rey se congojo muchissimo, y dixo a los del consejo que el se encargaba de tomar el expediente que conviniesse en tal negocio, y la mayor parte de los consejeros, segun he entendido, estaba inclinado a persuadir al Rey que tenia obligacion de no dexar de acudir y socorrer a su hierno en tal ocasion, y querian que se pusiesen luminarias, y se hiziesen otras demostraciones de regocijo, para que fuese mas creida la nueva de que era Rey el Palatino, y por este medio empeñar mas a este Rey.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

On the $\frac{1}{11}$ of September the news of the election of King Ferdinand

to the Empire arrived here, and at the same time[a] Baron Dohna came by post, being sent to the King by the Count Palatine to ask his advice as to whether he should accept the crown of Bohemia, because the Bohemians and many others were pressing him to assent.

This King, having heard with vexation of his son-in-law's request and of his success, was greatly disquieted, was much annoyed, and spoke against it. Without coming to any determination he continued to put off the Palatine's messenger till the $\frac{12}{22}$th of this month, when he assembled the council to discuss what ought in this case to be done. The same day another messenger from the Palatine arrived by post with the news that he had already accepted the crown, and that therefore the King need not trouble himself with giving him advice as to whether he should take it or not. That which was now of importance was that he should send him aid; for that was now a matter of necessity. He could not excuse himself nor do anything else. Venice, Holland, the Duke of Savoy, and all the Protestants in the world would join in assisting him. At this the King was much vexed, and told those of his council that he would take upon himself to find out what was expedient in a matter of this kind. The greater number of the councillors, as I understand, were inclined to persuade the King that he was under an obligation to help and succour his son-in-law on such an occasion; and they wished for an illumination and other demonstrations of joy, in order that the news of the Palatine's becoming a King might obtain the more credence, and that they might in this way entangle the King the more.

No. XVII.

PIETRO ANTONIO MARIONI TO THE DOGE.

[Extract.]

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Inghilterra.]

[London, September $\frac{17}{27}$, 1619.]

'Sebene colla riferenza del consigliato Venerdi passato in questo

[a] On the 3rd, according to Caron, see p. 8, note.

consiglio s'andò subito al Ré, et che Dominica anco si fece nuova radunanza de' consiglieri, e nuova consultatione alla presenza di Sua Maestà in una terra sette miglia di quà discosta, non si è venuto fin hora ad alcuna dichiaratione circa l'assistenza al Palatino. La causa è perchè vuol il Rè haver prima particolari avisi del suo Ambasciator in questo proposito, senza quali dice non voler risolver cosa alcuna; et questi dovrano forse esser solamente portati in persona dello stesso Ambasciatore, il quale già tenendosi aviso sia corso dietro all Imperatore verso Vienna per licentiarsi, subito deve in diligenza venir a Londra per ordine del Rè. Cosi mi ha detto hieri il Signor Cavaliere Wotton, et cosi mi ha confirmato anco il Baron Dona, d'haver havuto dal Rè nell ultima sua udienza quanto al voler aspettar qualche aviso dal suo Ambasciatore prima di risolvere: aggiungendomi esso Dona haver trovato in questo proposito i Signori Stati molti dispositi e pronti a tutte quando Inghilterra cominci. Mi ha detto anco di sperare che la Serenità Vostra sia per fare lo stesso. Ma io non sono punto colla risposta uscito dei termini generali. Et perchè il Rè ha detto discorrendo con alcuno che non vorrebbe comè dubita che questa guerra si facesse per guerra di religione, lo stesso Dona va dicendo, et lo ha detto anco a mi, che ciò non si deve pensare; perchè gli Bohemi hanno proposto anco alla corona alcuno Principe Catolico, comé il Signor Duca de Savoia, et nelli luoghi occupati non danno minimo fastidio a religiosi. Agl' Ambasciatori di Francia et di Savoia, l'uno stato Sabbato con sua Maestà a caccia et a desinare, l'altro Domenica in udienza, ha detto il Rè voler usar in ciò il termine di giustitia, volendo sapere se Cesare era legitimamente eletto Rè di Bohemia prima di questa nuova elettione di Bohemi nel Palatino; despiacergli grandemente intendere l'occasione di tali differenze; perchè dubita ch'il mondo sia per pensare che da lui siano state suscitate colla missione del suo Ambasciatore; mentre ad altro fine non fu spedito che per metter anzi pace, et perchè non vorrebbe entrar in cattivo concetto mentre comè Gran Rè, et Rè Christiano altro non

desidera, se non che ogn' un goda il suo, et non pretenda quel d'altri. Questo istesso ha detto anco sua Maestà all' Agente Spagnuolo.[a] Il qual và però publicando che dagl' effetti se ne accorgerà ogn' uno facilmente; perchè se delibererà di non far altro per il Palatino, non si potrà negare che non sia la Maestà sua il grande e Christiano Rè che dice; ma, se in contrario, bisognerà credere certo che sia il tutto seguito con suo consentimento; nel qual caso dovrà il negocio esser molto difficile, et di poca riuscita; perchè il Rè suo Signore non solo per defender Cesare impegnarà i regni e le Indie bisognando, ma in Ispagna si venderanno insino zappatos. Sta in queste termini il negocio, nel quale potrà facilmente comprendere la Serenità vostra il pensiere che è qui di portar almeno il tempo avanti. Il fare la figliuola Regina, il dar due voti al genero nell elettione di nuovo Imperatore, l'obligo che par il sangue, et che comé capo de' Principi uniti di Germania conosce havere, incitano il Rè ad una generosa risolutione. All incontro il desiderio di vivere senza fastidii, il poco gusto dispendere in guerre per altri, massimo et l'haver cara l'amicitia di Spagna il fan andar trattenuto.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

Allthough after the reference of the subject of consultation to the council last Friday the councillors went immediately to the King, and met again last Sunday, when there was a fresh consultation, in his Majesty's presence, at an estate seven miles from London; yet up to this time no decision has been taken to issue any declaration respecting assistance to be given to the Palatine. The cause is that his Majesty wishes first to have particular information in this matter from his Ambassador, without which, he says, he will not resolve upon anything. This information is to be brought by the Ambassador in person, who, being already, as we hear, on his way back towards Vienna to the

[a] Julian Sanchez de Ulloa.

Emperor to take his leave, is in all diligence to come to London by the King's orders. So I was told yesterday by Sir Henry Wotton, and the news has been confirmed by Baron Dohna, so far at least that the King told him at his last audience that he intended to wait for information from his Ambassador before he took any resolution. Dohna added that in this matter he had found the States very well disposed and ready for everything as soon as England began. He also said that he hoped that your Serenity would be ready to do as much. But in my answer I did not go a step beyond general terms.

As the King said in conversation with some one that he did not see how it could be doubted that this was a war of religion, Dohna says, and has said to myself, that this is not to be imagined, for the Bohemians put forward a Catholic Prince as a candidate for the crown, namely the Duke of Savoy, and in the places occupied by them they do not trouble the members of the religious orders in the slightest degree.

The King has said to the French ambassador who was with him last Saturday at the hunt and at dinner, and to the Savoy ambassador, who had his audience last Sunday, that he wished to act in this matter in accordance with justice, being desirous of knowing whether the Emperor was legitimately elected King of Bohemia before this new election of the Palatine by the Bohemians; and that he had heard with great displeasure of the cause of their differences, because he feared lest the world should think that he had stirred them up by sending his ambassador, whereas he had sent him with no other object but the making of peace; and because he had no wish to be lowered in the estimation of men, when, as a great and a Christian King, he wished for nothing but that everyone should enjoy his own, and not lay claim to that which was his neighbour's.

His Majesty also said the same thing to the Spanish Agent: who publishes on every side that it will easily be discovered by the results how far this is true; for if he shall determine to do nothing more for the Palatine, it will be impossible to deny that his Majesty is a great and a Christian King. But if he does help him, it will be impossible to disbelieve that the whole affair has happened with his consent; in which case he will find great difficulty, and will meet with but little success; for not only will the King his master pledge his kingdoms and the Indies in

defence of the Emperor, but that his subjects will sell everything down to their very shoes.

In such terms the matter stands, so that your Serenity may easily understand that here they are anxious at least to gain time. The hope of making his daughter a Queen, and of giving his son-in-law two votes in the election of the next Emperor, the obligation under which he acknowledges himself to be from nearness of blood, and as the head of the Princes of the Union, incite him to a generous resolution. On the other hand, the desire of living without trouble, his disinclination to incur expense for the sake of others, and especially devotion to the friendship of Spain, are enough to keep him amused.

No. XVIII.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Holland.]

[London, September $\frac{18}{28}$, 1619.]

I will not make dainty to impart ... freely unto you and to leave it to your knowen discrecion how farr and where to make use of it underhand (without any overt publicacion) that his Majesty hath by my pen directed Mr. Trumbull upon his full understanding of the Archdukes troupes their marching through the Pallatinat with intention to infest his Highness in his dominions (after protestacon of his Majesties unacquaintednes before hand with that Princes acceptacion of that crowne now questioned), to speak unto him as from his Majesties selfe and in his name, to the very same effect to which your letters did invite him, as from the States deputies which sollicited you so to doe.

No. XIX.

JAMES I. TO FREDERICK V. ELECTOR PALATINE.

[Add. MSS. 12,485, fol. 35.]

[September, 1619.]

MONSIEUR MON TRESCHER FILZ,

Nous nous promettons tant de la cognoissance que vous avez de nostre bienveuillance paternelle envers vous, que vous ne nous imputerez point à negligence ou à manque d'affection en vostre endroit, que nous avons tant tardé à faire response aux lettres que le Sieur Baron Christophle de Dona vostre Ambassadeur nous a apportées de vostre part, mais plustost à la difficulté ou la haste precipitée d'un affaire de si grande consequence nous a reduits en un temps si mal opportun. Car personne ne sçait mieux que vous, comme à l'instante requisition du Roy d'Espagne, d'une part, et de vous mesmes aussy et de ceux de Boheme de l'autre, nous nous serions chargez de travailler par nostre entremise à la pacificacion de ces troubles entre le Roy Ferdinand et eux ; et comme aussy à l'instance specialle dudit Roy d'Espagne, nous aurions envoyé un Ambassadeur expres à cest effect. Or si maintenant, pendant que cest affaire se traite nous venions à estre le moins du monde suspects d'avoir par soubz-main pratiquée ou consenti en aucune façon de despouiller le Roy Ferdinand de ceste couronne là, pour la poser sur la teste de nostre gendre, vous jugez bien que ce seroit chose qui toucheroit vivement à nostre honneur, et dont il nous importe grandement de nous rendre nets envers tout le monde, ainsy que tous Princes, et tout homme de bien doibvent faire, *consulere integritati famæ.* Outreplus il nous convient estre deuement informée et satisfait du droit et raisons legitimes qu'on a eu de deposer ledit Ferdinand. Car vous vous pouvez resouvenir qu'avant que nous eussions entrepris cest office de mediateur pour la paix, et lorsque ledit Baron de Dona estant la derniere fois icy pres de nous, nous jetta de loing propos dans tel affaire, comme de chose qui pourroit bien arriver, nous luy dismes expresse-

ment comme par advis et precaution necessaire, qu'il falloit bien prendre ce fondement là, et c'est aussy ce dont nous desirons à present estre esclaircis de vostre part, sçavoir quels sont les points et causes essentielles sur lesquelles les Bohemiens ont fondé la procedure qu'ilz ont premierement tenue à deposer ledit Ferdinand, selon qu'elles sont deduites en l'arrest de sa deposition, lequel nous serions bien aises de voir; et, en second lieu quels exemples on peut produire de Roys de Boheme qui ayent ainsy esté deposez, sur semblables causes, apres avoir esté en possession legitime de la couronne.

De ses points nous vous prierons de nous vouloir donner information particuliere, afin que là dessus nous puissions adviser à ce que nous aurons à faire en ceste occurrence icy. Vous prians cependant de demeurer asseuré que nous ne manquerons jamais à l'affection et au soing que nous avons de vous ; et que quand bien vostre personne ne nous seroit pas si recommandable comme elle est, si ne sçaurions nous toutefois jamais oublier que vos enfans sont les nostres; et ceste raison seule est suffisante pour vous rendre, vous et les vostres, tousjours chers envers nous. Et sur ce vous remettons pour le surplus à ce que ledit Sieur Baron de Dona vous dira de nostre part, nous prierons Dieu, &c.

No. XX.

FREDERICK V. ELECTOR PALATINE TO SIR ISAAC WAKE.

[State Papers. Savoy.]

[Heidelberg, September $\frac{18}{28}$, 1620.]

MONSIEUR,

C'est soubs la confiance et certitude que je prens de vostre sincere affection envers moy, et tout ce que regarde le bien de ceste maison, que je vous fay ce mot en particulier, pour vous dire que les Estats de Boheme m'ayants par la pluralité de voix deferé la couronne, j'ay envoyé vers le Roy de la Grande Bretaigne pour entendre son prudent advis, touchant la resolution que je doy prendre; et pour ce

que l'entretenement de l'amitie et bonne volonté que Mons^{r} le Duc de Savoy à jusques icy temoigné envers lesdits Estats pour l'interest commun y est autant utile que necessaire, je vous prieray très affectueusement de contribuer vos bons offices envers iceluy, et le disposer de plus en plus a y continuer ; singulierement à ce qu'il luy plaise ne desister de sa liberalité à l'entretènement des troupes du Conte de Mansfeld, ains de la continuer, encores conjointement avec la bonne intelligence qui est entre nous, et à laquelle je correspondray de mon costé tres sincerement, ainsy que je l'en asseure de mesme de tenir la bonne main à ce que par l'entremise du dit Seigneur Duc, et la vostre, la Seigneurie de Venise puisse estre conviée et disposée à assister lesdits Estats d'une bonne somme de deniers pour ayder à supporter les fraiz de la guerre; comme aussy à ce que ledit Seigneur Duc vueille par le moyen de Mons^{r} le Prince de Piedmont son fils recercher et induire le Roy tres-chrestien à embrasser et favoriser ce bon parti, en consideration de l'interest commun. Et j'auray tousjours à plaisir de vous faire paroistre en toutes occasions que je suis,

Monsieur,

Vostre tres affectionnè ami,

FREDERIC, E. P.

De Heidelberg, le 18 de Septemb. 1619.

No. XXI.

SIR ISAAC WAKE TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Savoy.]

[Turin, September $\frac{23}{33}$, 1619.]

IN the election of the King of Bohemia at Prague, the Duke of Savoy was nominated by the Baron Rupa onely, some few stood for the Duke of Saxonie, and others for Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Transilvania, but al in generall are sayde to have concurred upon the

Prince Palatine ; whereat the Duke of Savoy is so farr from repining that he doth seem much to rejoice at that choice, and doth attend with devotion to hear of his accepting that offer. But I may not conceale from his Ma^tics knowledge that the Duke of Savoy doth take it somewhat unkindly that in the election at Francfort the Ambassadors of the Prince Palatine and the Marquis of Brandenbourg did propose the King of Denmark in the first place, the Duke of Saxe in the second, the Archduke Ferdinand in the third, the Archduke Albert in the fourth, the Duke of Savoy in the fifth, and the Duke of Baviere in the sixth, and that they did insist wholly uppon this last, without making any instance for the Duke of Savoy; which is somewhat different from the hopes that had by them been given at several times, and not so much as the Duke of Savoy doth pretend to have deserved at their hands.

His Ma^tie will have understood from his Ambassador in the French Court that the French King doth seeme to take a very great alarme uppon the choice which the Bohemians have made of the Prince Palatine, yet I hould it my duty to advertise likewise that within these two dayes the agent of France hath by order out of France moved the Duke of Savoy very earnestly not only not to countenance or assist the Prince Palatine, but to imploy the uttermost of his credit with the Princes of the Union to perswade them to desist from that enterprise. But, if the Prince Palatine do approve of what is donne, the Duke of Savoy will do whatsoever the Prince Palatine shall command.

The Wallons and Napolitans are againe reimbarked at Naples upon the gallions, and I doubt that my next will tell you that they have arrived at Vado. But as yet the Governor of Milan hath not sent hither to redemand the passage for those troupes thorough this State, and I hope I shall understand his Ma^tics pleasure time enough to know how I ought to governe my selfe in that particuler; for uppon the $\frac{18}{28}$ July, when I did dispatch a gentilman expressly into Germany to give the Prince Palatine and my Lord of Doncaster notice of that first motion, I did write unto your honour particularly

thereof, and recommended the speedy and safe conveighance of that pacquet unto the care of the Prince Pallatine, into whose owne hands it was delivered.[a]

No. XXII.

SIR ALBERT MORTON TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Heidelberg, September $\frac{28}{30}$, 1619.]

My Lord of Doncaster is now againe at Francofort, from whence he hath made a parting journey to Heidelberg, having been earnestly invited to it by the Elector, who much desired in this confluence of the Princes of the Union to enjoy his Lord^{ps} company and counsayle. Within these two or three dayes his Highness intends his jorney. And if the Baron of Dohna make not the more hast he will find him King of Bohemia at his retourne, for he is often sollicited from thence with their assurance that Gabor Bethlem will shortly be ready to assist them with many thousands.

No. XXIII.

FREDERICK V. ELECTOR PALATINE, TO THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

[Holograph. Tanner MSS. lxxiv. fol. 228.]

[Heidelberg, $\frac{\text{September } 22,}{\text{October } 2,}$ 1619.]

Monsieur,

Ayant receu par Monsieur le Viconte de Doncaster des si grandes asseurances et preuves de vostre affection envers moy, je ne puis

[a] Marginal note by Sir R. Naunton :—"These lettres were stayd so long with the Prince Pallatine that, the moneth being past within which they required answer before they came hither, his Majesty tould Secretary Calvert it was then too late to retorne any aunswere to that poincte and so he retorned none, but left it to that Dukes own discrecion what to do."

obmettre à vous dire l'estime que j'en fais et le desir que j'ay d'avoir ce bonheur de le vous pouvoir faire parroistre par les effets, vous suppliant de me continuer vostre amitié et me faire la faveur de me contribuer vos bons offices envers Sa Ma^{té} afin qu'elle est agreable la declaration qui j'ay fait aux Estats de Boheme, laquelle je n'ay peu defferer plus longtemps, et que je puisse avoir asseurance de la paternelle assistance de sa Majesté. Je me promets cela de vostre zele à la conservation de l'Eglise de Dieu, vous asseurant que mon unique but en cest affaire est d'employer tout ce que j'ay en ce monde pour le service de celuy qui me la donne. Iceluy je m'asseure parfera son œuvre, et donnera au cœur de ce grand Roy d'estre vrayement protecteur et defenseur de son Eglise ce qu'elle a monstré jusque icy. Je ne doubte point qu'elle ne le monstre aussy en cest affaire. Vous m'obligerés extremement, et je rechergeray toute occasion de mon pouvoir revanger, et de vous faire parroistre combien je suis,

Monsieur,

Vostre tres affectionné à vous servir,

FREDERIC, E. P

De Heidelberg, 22 Sept. 1619.

No. XXIV.

NOEL DE CARON TO THE STATES GENERAL.

[Transcripts from the Archives of the Hague. Add. MSS. 17,677, I. fol. 446.]

[South Lambeth, $\frac{\text{September 23,}}{\text{October 3,}}$ 1619.]

HOOGHE ENDE MOGHENDE HERREN,

Mynheeren, Uwe ho: mo: E: brieven van den 21^{en} Septemb: met de brieven aen Syne Ma^{t} aengaende d'enterpryse ende assistencie die deselve meenen te doene aen: Prince Electeur ende de Staeten van Bohemien, hebbe ic wel outfanghen door den bode, bringer deser den

17^{en} der voirsz: maent naer den styl van Engelant, ende alsoe ic wiste dat syne Ma^{t} s'daechs daernaer te Tibault soude commen, soe hebbe ic aldaer gesonden mynen dienaer aen den grooten Camerlinck omme audiencie, die my geappointeert wert Dynsdaechs den 21^{en} van September voorsz: als wanneer ic syne Ma^{t} hebbe gemoet s'mergens ontrent den 9 uren, ende naer dat ic haere Ma^{t} gepresenteert hadde uwe ho: mo: E: gebiedenisse ende recommendatie, soe hebbe ic haer in handen gegeven uwen brieff, die sy voor my met groote attentie geheel gelesen heeft, ende daernaer geseyt, dat sy seer verblyt was te verstaene uwe mo: E: resolutie, in t'geene sy meenden te presteren tot assistencie ende secours aen: Palsgrave synen sone, mitsgaders de Staeten van Bohemien, waerinne sy wilden betoonen haerlieder groote ende goede inclinatie die sy hàdden, mit alleene tot den voorsz: Prince synen sone, maer de gemeene welvaert van Duytslant ende de religie, twelck syo ic aen haernam, en: wilde henlieden duervooreen verobligeert blyven, want sy seyde: " Alwaert dat ic t'selve wilde doen, ten waere my soe haest niet mogelyck, want ic geen forcen by een en hebbe als wel de Heeren Staeten doen, die woorwaer hierdore betoonen hanlieder groote wysheyt, dat sy accelereren t'geene sy doen willen soe promptelycken ende met we goet beleet als sy my ontbieden. Ic en twyffele oic niet, off het sal occasie wesen dat de saecken by de partye aldaer verdacht ende beter versacht sullen worden, ten minsten d'onse tyt ende stonde gegeven sal worden tot haerlieder beter protectie ende defencie; my aengaende sal moeten op dit stuck beter letten, den winter is nu voorhant, ende in alle gevalle duer en can niet veele gedaen worden, soe dat wy tyts genoech (soe ic hope) sullen hebben ons wel to beraeden omme op dese saecke den besten middel in te gaene dat doenlyck wert. Ghy weet dat is aldaer nu corts mynen ambassadeur gesonden hebbe tot begeerte eensdeels van: co: van Spagnien, oic doer myn eighen mouvement, omme aldaer den pays to procureren. Indien ic my nu soe haest daertegen soude willen resolveren, sy souden seggen dat ic hemlieden hebbe willen bedrieghen, ten minsten den spot met hemlieden soude hebben gehouden, twelck

geheel tot myn oneereende disreputatie soude strecken, contrarie myne meeninge, oic contrarie myne scriften ende boucken, die ic hebbe dies aengaende laeten uytgaen. Ick sy oic aen coninck, ende moet vast ende getrauwe in myn woorden en: actien wesen, sonder nochtans dat ic myne kinderen meene te verlaeten, *sed de modo* daer moet ic noch anders ende beter opletten. Ic depesehere daeromme testont den baron Dona derwaerts, ten eynde ic mach weten ende sien, met wat justicie end justificacie die van Bohemien hebben off emmers pretenderen te hebben mynen sone te kiesen voor haeren co: ende Ferdinandum (die alreede eens gecoren was) aff te setten ; dat gesien hebbende sal my met beter gront connen resolveren, ende met meerder eere ende reputatie myne resolutie helpen uytvoeren; doch in alle gevalle t'is sonderlinge goet dat d'heeren staeten det secours by provisie hebben willen senden, want (als ic geseyt hebbe) het wert occasie dat de saceken aldaer wat in surceancie sullen blyven ende gehouden worden." Diergelycke woorden ende propoosten meer allegeerde my syne Ma^t^ seggende; "ic wil de Heeren Staeten by myne brieven daervoiren oic bedancken," twelck al is dat syne Ma^t^ my op die saeeke seyde. Ic hebbe haer oic somtyts op dese saeeke geargueert ende daerop ten besten geinstrueert my mogelycken naervolgende de goede meeninge ende intentie van Uwe ho: mo: E: Ic bevinde oic voorwaer dat syne Ma^t^ den Prince Palatin synen sone niet en meent t'abandoneren: maer sy meent (al ist soe, dat sy haer in den eersten wat dificil wil houden) dat het maer tot beter eere ende justificacie van haer ende van haer kinderen en sal strecken; diergelycke meeninghen hebben oic meest alle de heeren van syne Ma^t^ hove, want ic (naerdien ic affgeveerdicht van syne Ma^t^ was) sprack metten Marquis van Bockingam, metten grooten camerlinck,[a] metten grave van Arundel, metten grave van Kille, en metten tresorier[b] Sir Thomas Edmonds, die altsaemen seer verblyt waeren in de tydinge die ic aldaer t' hove aen syne Ma^t^ brochte, ende

[a] The Earl of Pembroke.

[b] Of the Household.

seyden dat sonder twyffele syne Ma^{t} soude resolveren syne kinderen te helpen en: dat by se niet abandonneren ẽn conde, soe ic oic in der waerheyt meene dat hy niet doen en sal ende alsoe den Baron van Dona van hier noch niet vertrocken en was, oic sy ic (van't hoff comen:) over syn logement gereden, ende hebbe hem geneoech in substancie verhaelt wat my te hove eryaeren was, daer den voorsz; baron groot genoughen ende contentement inne nam. Dit is in effecte tgeene my in dese audiencie is bejegent, twelck ic niet en hebbe willen laeten Uwe ho: mo: E: te laeten weten, ende sullen moeghen verseeckert syn, dat ic in alle occasie dese saecke sal soecken te vòirderen, als ic weet dat se nootlyck ende seer dienstelycken voor Uwe mo: E: affairen ende generaelyck voor de gemeene saecke is. Ende alsoe daer niet alsnu en presenteert weerdich outbieden sal dese besluiten, enz.

NOEL DE CARON.

Van Suydt Lambethi, den 23^{en} dach van September, 1619, ouden styl.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

My Lords,—By the messenger who carries this I received on the 17th of September, after the English style, the despatch of your High Mightinesses of the 21st of September, together with the letter to His Majesty relating to the succour and assistance which you intended to render to the Prince Elector and the States of Bohemia. As I knew that His Majesty was coming to Theobalds the next day, I sent my servant to the Lord Chamberlain to ask for an audience. This was granted me for Tuesday the 21st, on which day I found His Majesty there about nine in the morning, and after I had presented to him your High Mightenesses' respects, I placed your letter in his hands. He read it in my presence with great attention, and then said that he was much pleased to under-

stand that your High Mightinesses had resolved to assist and succour his son the Elector Palatine, and the States of Bohemia, in which you would show your great and good inclination not only to the aforesaid Prince his son, but to the common welfare of Germany and of religion; and that he took this as done to himself, and as an action for which he would be under obligations to them, "for," he said, "if I wished to do it myself it would be impossible for me to act so speedily, for I have no forces on foot, as the States have. By this indeed they show their great wisdom that they can do with such promptitude whatever they take in hand, and to such good effect, as now appears from their message to me. I doubt not that this will be the occasion of putting our party on its guard, and of improving its position, and at least that time will be given us for its better protection and defence. As far as I am concerned I must pay more attention to this business. The winter is now coming on, and, in any case, there cannot be much done, so that we, as I hope, shall have time enough to take good counsel so as to use the best possible means for settling the affair. You know that I have lately sent my ambassador there, partly at the desire of the King of Spain, and also of my own motion, in order to bring about peace in those parts. If I were to come to a resolution so hastily in the matter, they would say that I wished to deceive them, or at the least that I was making a laughing-stock of them, which would be altogether to my dishonour and disrepute, contrary to my intention, and contrary to my writings and books which I have put forth on this subject. I too am a King, and must be true and sincere in my words and acts; not that I mean to desert my children, *sed de modo* I must consider in another and a better way. For this purpose I am sending away thither Baron Dohna immediately, in order that I may know and understand what right and justification the Bohemians have or pretend to have for their choosing my son to be their King, and for deposing Ferdinand, who was already elected. When I have seen their answer I shall have better grounds to resolve upon, and I shall be able to execute my resolution with greater honour and reputation. Yet, whatever may happen, it is extremely well that the States have been willing to send the provisional succour, for, as I have said, it was this that prevented the affairs of the Bohemians from changing for the worse." His Majesty used other words and propositions of the same

kind. "I will," he said, "thank the States by letter for what they have done;" and this is all that he said to me about the matter. I have also sometimes argued with him about this affair, and have for this purpose obtained for myself the best possible information, according to the good meaning and intention of your High Mightinesses. I find it to be certain that His Majesty does not intend to abandon his son the Prince Palatine, but he considers (for at first he will make some difficulty) that his present manner of acting will be more for his honour, and will better justify himself and his children. Almost all the Lords of His Majesty's Court are of the same opinion; for, as soon as I was dismissed by His Majesty, I talked with the Marquis of Buckingham, the Lord High Chamberlain, the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Kelly, and the Treasurer of the Household Sir Thomas Edmondes, who were all well pleased with the tidings which I had brought to His Majesty, and said that without doubt His Majesty would resolve to help his children, and that he could not abandon them. In truth I do not think that he will; and, as the Baron of Dohna had not yet departed, I rode to his lodging when I left the Court, and gave him a sufficient account of what had passed, with which he was well satisfied and contented. This is in effect what occurred in this audience, which I could not omit to let your High Mightinesses know. You may be assured that on all occasions I shall try to further this matter, as I know that it is necessary and very serviceable to your High Mightinesses' affairs, and in generality to the common cause. And so, as nothing further has occurred worth writing, I shall close this, &c.

NOËL DE CARON.

South Lambeth, September 23, 1619; old style.

No. XXV.

JAMES I. TO VISCOUNT DONCASTER.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Theobalds, September 23, / October 3, 1619.]

RIGHT trusty and right welbeloved Cousin and Councellor, wee greet you well. Wee doubt not but according to the instructions wee gave you when wee first sent you upon that ambassage, and the directions which you received from us since, you intend in your returne homeward to passe through the United Provinces of the Lowe Countries; which you shall not faile to doe, and there addresse your selfe unto the States Generall, whome having first saluted very affectionately in our name, you shall shew unto them that when we first delivered you your instruccions for that imployment, wee gave you speciall charge to take them in your way, and to communicate with them the purpose of your ambassage, and that was to mediate a peace betwixt the now Emperor Ferdinand and the Bohemians, to which good office wee had been earnestly intreated by the King of Spaine on the one part, as also by the Bohemians and our Sonne the Prince Palatine on the other. That wee were pleased herein to use your service, and would have been glad to have been assisted by their wise and healthfull advise in any thing that they should have thought considerable or meete to propound unto us touching that treaty. To which end you had according to our commandement at that time visited them, if the contrariety of windes, denying you all passage that way without a longer lingring expectation then the haste of your dispatch into Germany would possibly suffer, had not constrayned you to take another course and to leave them unsaluted at that time, though much against your will and our first intention. That nevertheless, not to leave them nor our owne desires unsatisfyed in a matter of that nature, wherein wee did intend to use freedome with them, wee gave order unto our ambassador there resident,

both to excuse your not coming, as also to impart unto them as much as you should have done if you had been there your selfe in person, which he did accordingly with such fidelity and discretion as became him.

That since that time the face and state of the affaires in Germany are much altered, the Bohemians having rejected the Emperor Ferdinand, and elected our Sonne in lawe the Prince Palatine for their King, so as now the warre is turned from a defensive on their partes to an offensive, the crowne taken from one head and sett upon an other. To which resolution what the cause was that moved either them to elect our Sonne in lawe or him to accept thereof, wee were utterly ignorant, being not at all privy or made acquainted with the purpose or the proceedinges one way or other.

And therefore, whereas the States upon this occasion have lately written unto us a letter, delivered by their ambassador Sir Noel Caron, representing how much these mutacions may concerne the welfare of Christendome and of religion, and how behoofull in that respect it shall be for us to contribute our best assistance towardes the maintenance and support of the Princes of the Union and of the Prince Palatine espetially in this action against the howse of Austria; informing us withall that, howsoever they for their partes may pretend reason enough to be excused from sending any succours in this case, considering howe neere their truce with Spayne is to an expiration, and that their assistance in this quarrell may be taken for a breach thereof, as also for that they are not tyed by any treaty or league with the Princes of the Union to lend their ayd but in case of necessary defence; nevertheles that, being summoned by the Princes of the Union to an assistance in so needfull a time for the reasons aforesayd, they intend not to desert them, and have even now upon a late advertisement of certeyn troupes sent by the Archduke towardes Germany, which they feare may have a purpose in their passage to spoile the countryes of the Prince Palatine, sent likewise with all possible diligence some twelve hundred foote and all their horse to be a watch upon them, and to save his country and the rest

of the Princes his confederates from harme. And this they have done for the present to prevent an imminent mischiefe; but that to mayntayne a continuall and vigorous warre in those partes without our Royall power and assistance will not be possible, as they conceive: And therefore conclude with an ernest request, that for the good of Christendome and of religion, as also of the Prince Palatine our Sonne in lawe in particular, wee would take it into our present and serious consideracion. To which letter wee shall make them no other answer than this, which you shall deliver to them in our name.

That wee cannot but yeald them our harty thankes for their great care of our Sonne the Prince Palatine and of the rest of the Princes of the Union, in sending their forces so timely and so speedily to resist any violent attempt that may be made, although we presume that the Archduke will more valew our amity then to attempt any such thing; howsoever wee desire them to continue the like effectes of their friendshipp towardes him, which will be easier for them to doe then for us, in regard of their neighbourhood to his Countryes, they having by that meanes an opportunity to be sooner advertised of any danger in those partes, and besides they have alwayes a force sufficient in pay and in redinesse upon every suddaine occasion, which we have not. But for the point of assistance in the generall, wherein they expect our concurrence, you shall freely tell them that there is nothing so deare unto us as our honor, on which that there may not rest the least blemish or stayne in the cariage of this busines of Bohemia, our first care must be to vindicate and to cleare that from the injury of jealousy and afterwardes to resolve as in wisdome shall be meete for us to doe.

For the States ar not now ignorant upon what ground and reasons wee first entred into this negotiation; how at the earnest intreaty of the King of Spaine wee did willingly undertake it, promising to doe therein all the good and freindly offices wee could: that thereupon wee received from him diverse letters and messages of thankes for the same. It being then considered what hath happened in the meane time whilst you our Ambassador was upon the place, and this negotiation in hand, Ferdinand deposed by the Bohemians, our

sonne the Prince Palatine chosen King, wee leave it to them to judg whether it lye not faire for suspition to lay it now to our charge, that we have underhand been a contriver or an adviser at the least of this proceeding of the Bohemians : for who would imagine that our Sonne in lawe would ever have entertayned any such thing, and not have first acquainted us with it, and taken our counsaile thereupon: But as God knowes our innocency herein, so wee will playnly make it appeare to the parties interessed, how free wee are from so unworthy a deede, as publickly to professe mediacion of peace betwixt a king and his subjectes, and in the meane time secretly to combine with them against him for taking the Crowne from his head. Wherein as soone as wee have done our part to justify our honor, which wee esteeme above all other respectes whatsoever, wee will then take it into our care to advise, and that speedily, what is fitt for us to doe in this general cause. Wherein you may assure the States that they, as our good freindes and best neighbours, shall be the first whome wee will acquaint with our resolution. In the meane time our pleasure is that you shall communicate these our Instructions with our ordinary Ambassador Sir Dudley Carleton, and to take his assistance with you when you have your audience, wee having signifyed unto him all readdy that wee have directed you so to doe. Given, &c.

Theobalds, 23 Sept. 1619.

No. XXVI.

JAMES I. TO THE STATES GENERAL.

[Transcript from the original in the Archives at the Hague. Add. MSS. 17,677, I. fol. 456.]

[Whitehall, $\frac{\text{September 24,}}{\text{October 4,}}$ 1619.]

HAULTS ET PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS,

Le S^{r} Vicomte de Doncastre nostre ambassadeur extraord^{re} en Allemagne n' ayant peu à son allée effectuer la charge que nous luy avions donnée de vous visiter en passant de nostre part, à cause de

la contrarieté des vents, qui le contraignirent de prendre terre en autre endroit; nous luy avons enjoint d'y supplier à son retour, et de prendre, à cest effect, son chemin par vos quartiers, pour vous voir et saluer en nostre nom et vous renouveller les asseurances de la bonne amitié que nous vous avons tousjours portée; comme aussy pour vous faire entendre la response que nous faisons à la lettre et instance que le S^r^ de Caron, vostre ambassadeur, nous a tout fraischement presentée de vostre part sur le subject des affaires présents de l'Allemagne, ayans expressement chargé led: S^r^ Vicomte de vous faire sçavoir ce qui est de nostre intention pour ce regard; en quoy nous vous prierons de luy donner toute créance. Et ainsy nous prions Dieu vous tenir tousjours en sa S^te^ garde. JAQUES R.

A nostre palais de Westmestre ce
xxiiii^e^ de Septembre 1619.

No. XXVII.

WALTER BALCONQUAL TO SIR JAMES OXENDEN.

[Original MS. lent by the late C. Hopper, Esq^re.^[a]]

[Hampton Court, $\frac{\text{September } 27,}{\text{October, } 7}$ 1619.]

SIR,

I can not obtain leave of my selfe to be so unmanerlie as not to remember your great courtesies, which since my fortune wil not give me leave to requyte I must take leave to acknowledge, nor can these fewe lynes expresse that which is within: *parvæ loquuntur grates, ingentes stupent.* The newes concerning Bohemia which you may trust to are these: at Tibolls Baron Dona the Palsgrave his ambassador had his dispatch, the summe wharrof was that the King receaved from him the just and trewe reasons which mooved the

[a] I cannot leave this entry without an expression of my feeling at the loss of one by whom many of the papers in this volume were transcribed, and who was not merely ready to execute with accuracy any work which he undertook, but whose vast stores of information relating to everything connected with the public depositories of MSS. in this country were always placed cheerfully at my service whenever I applied to him in any difficulty.

Estates of Bohemia to expell Ferdinando and choose the Palatin, under the estates of Bohemia their owne hands. These reasons mooved the King a little, who before that tyme did not seem much to applaude the proceedings of the Bohemians. Hereupon the King hath sent poast to Spain one of my Lord Dichbis his men with these reasons which were delivered by Baron Dona, and desyreth to know of the King of Spaine why he him selfe may not as lawfully assist his sone lawfully elected, as he doeth his cosin lawfully expelled, and in mean time hath returned Baron Dona home with a request unto his sone that til he can heare againe from Spain the whole busines may be continewed with as much peace as may be; so as yet the busines standeth thus for the King his pairt: but it is most certain that the Palsgrave by the advyse of all the Princes of the Union, except the King, is gone to accept the crowne their; yet heir it is not permitted to any preacher to pray for him by the name of the King of Bohemia. Their hath been in Bruxells, Antwerpe, Mechlin, and wther towns of Brabant great mutinies because of newe impositions layd upon them by the Archduke for the levying of these newe forces which are marched up to assist Ferdinando. It is thought they were to spoyle the Palsgrave his countrey while he him selfe is nowe gone for Bohemia, but the estates verie brave[ly] have sent foorth an æquall power both of horse and foot under the conduct of Count Henry the Prince of Orange his brother, who marcheth on this side of the Rhine against them foot for foot to see that they doo noe harm. And this tyme the Bohemians have Count de Buckoy, the general of Ferdinando his armie, in a great streight, so as it is thought that the seige can hardly be releived. The Palatine his syde commeth to be verie strong by the lyke accident which hath fallen in Hungarie, for the States their have expelled their King too, and elected into his place the Prince of Transilvania, a verie valiant prince, who hath entered in legue with the Palsgrave against the House of Austria as their common enimie. So that the King of Spain had almost no way left him for sending of forces to the assisting of his cosen, but that the Venetians at this time, to the great discontent of the Princes of the Union, have concluded a peace

with Spain. So that nowe through their territories (which befoir this peace they hindered) the King of Spain may send forces from Millan and wther places of Italy. The court newes heir are none but that the King afresch again is verie much offended with the officers of his howse, and hath granted owt a commission for the reforming of their abuses. Mr Nethersole your cowntryman, late secretarie to my Lord of Doncaster, is knighted Sr Francis, and made secretarie to the Lady Elizabeth, and agent for his Matie with the Princes of the Union. My L. of Suffolk his tryall holdeth in the Starre Chamber at the beginning of the terme; I am much affrayed that the Tower wil be a pairt of his sentence. This is al, but that, as ane addition to yowr former curtesies, I must entreat you to remember my best service to al of yowr worthie familie, as it is in the Psalme, to al of them, yowng men and maids, old men and babes. I hope by this tyme Marie and Martha have both of them chosen the better pairt; if they have not done so, that they may doo so: tel them that it is not only a pairt of my wisches but of my prayers too. If your woorthy father, mother, and ladie be wel I account it a great pairt of my happines. For it is a great pairt of my temporal ambition to perswade yow al to beleeve that their liveth no man over whom yow have more power then over,

Yowr most affectionat freind and servant,

WALTER BALCOMQUALL.

Hampton Cowrt this 27 of
September just as I am
going for Cambwige.

No. XXVIII.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[State Papers. Germany.]

[Frankfort, $\frac{\text{September 27,}}{\text{October 7,}}$ 1619.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

As soon as I had dispatched the messenger from Mastrich, ac-

cording to the signification of his Ma^ties^ pleasure receyved by you, I putt myselfe upon the way to recover the Emperor. I came with all possible diligence to Cologne, and within two hours after my comming thether put myselfe into the boate, out of which I stirr'd not, but, contenting my selfe with that one roome for repast and lodging, tugged up the river in five days to Francfort. Till I came thether there was some appearance upon rumours not improbable nor ill grounded, that the Emperour was not farre eloyned from those parts; but, when upon my comming to Francfort I found his progres uncertain, I endevor'd to enlighten my selfe as cleerely as I could, by sending into those places which he had passed. And therfore dispatched an expresse messenger to the Bishopp of Wurtzburg, who had, in a former passage of some of my company through his country, expressed much curtesie and continued it in this letter which I send inclosed. From him in this letter I receyved a knowledge only that the Emperor had beene with him, but was gone from thence to Munichen, and so (as he thought) forward to Gratz. Being therefore under an impossibilitie of overtaking him any where upon the way, I was the lesse unwilling to make some dayes stay at Franckfort, to put my trayne out of their mourninge into such equipage as might be more agreeable to that act of congratulation which his Majesty hath commanded me to performe; neither was there any possibility of a present departing from that towne, because the Emperor's going, and the dispersing of all the Princes and the ending of the mart, had so employed all their carriages as that there was no meanes to transport us till the returne of some of them. During my aboade at Francfort, I receyved from his Highnes from Heidelberg by Sir Albertus Morton an invitation to come to him, to which purpose he had also sent me a letter before; which service being in so neare a distance, I thought it unfitt to decline, since I was able to doe it (as I did it) so privately as it might be subject to no misconstruction nor discourse : for I went early in the morning, with one onely servant of my chamber, and stayed there but one day. There it pleased his Highnes to enlarge himselfe towards

me, and to propose three occasions of his invitinge me thither. Of which the first was the tender care that he had of her highnes person, and the consideration of disposing of her during the time of his necessary absence from Heidelberg. I tooke occasion to say at first, that for this, or any other busines concurrent or dependent upon this, of which his Highnes might have any purpose to speake to me, I was unable to say any thing as a publique person, because I had no commission, and as a private person I was lesse capable to give an opinion in affaires of so great consequence. But when he proceeded to presse me (as he was pleased to call it) in friendshipp, he told me, that for disposing of her highnes person, he was distracted into three considerations, first, whether he should leave her in Heidelberg; secondly, whether he should solicite her repaire into England; and thirdly whether he should leád her up with him into the Upper Palatinate, and as farr farther as the importunity of the busines drew him. When I was well assured by having spoke with her that, besides the inconveniences that appeared in both the other wayes, her owne vehement inclination and almost inexorablenes to the contrary drew her to accompany him in the whole journey, I presented to him, that to leave her at Heidelberg tooke from her the occasion of that which she estimated her greatest happiness, to expresse her love to him, and her desire to participate all his fortunes. And for her repayr into England it might be subject to these two daungers; first, that it might intimidate his subjects and his friends, and put jalousies and apprehensions in them that he conceyved more danger than they had discovered. And secondly, that her reception in England so soone might put his Ma^tie^ to the necessity of a more present declaration for his assistance then might happily comport with his other royal purposes, or then had beene as yet thoroughly digested in his owne royall bosome, and that if any occasion should survene which might make her repayr into England necessary, she should allwayes have a shorter and a safer way out of the Upper Palatinate to Hamburgh then from Heidelberg. And therefore they have fixed upon that resolution, that she shall accompany him all the way, being well attended upon, with a guard of at least 800 horse.

After this he descended to the second occasion of his calling me at this time, and that was, that he was then to make a dispatch into England, and desired to communicate it to me; and when I saw in that, that they had carried it in such a frame as that they endeavoured therby to incline his Ma^tie^ to give a formal assent to his Highnes accepting of that crowne, upon which acceptation of the crowne I could easily see, by many concurrent acts, and by the complexion of the whole affaire, that they were fully resolved before, I thought it no disservice to his Ma^tie^ to propose, that it tasted of more respect to him and disconduced in nothing (to my understanding) to the promoving of the cause, if they forbore to presse his Ma^tie^ to such a formal assent, but that, as he was yet able to putt into my mouth an ingenious and royall protestation (in his behalfe) when I should come to congratulate the Emperours election, that he had no knowledge of any purpose in the Bohemians to proceede to this election, so he may have still the liberty to say that he gave no counsaile nor assent to the acceptation, and so be left to those effects which the wisedome and magnanimity of such a king, and the power of such a head, and the love of such a father are likely to produce. So that I thincke, without exhorting such an expresse and reall assent from his Ma^tie^, there appeares to them so much necessity and such irreparable dangers if this should be retarded, that there will forthwith be made some declaration of his purpose to accept that crowne. The third thinge that he proposed was, to joyne with him in inclining his M^tie^ to extend his hands to the sustayning of that cause, into which he protested, with very much and credible zeale and fervor, that no levity, nor ambition, but only a desire to be an instrument of God's glory, had embarked him. I retired to my first defence, that I was not authorised as a publique nor capable as a private person to advise in this. But I presented to him the necessity of taking into his contemplation as well the number and quality of his ennemies as the affection and power of his friends; in which later sorte (particularly in those whom I found with him, the Duke of Deux Ponts, the Marqueses of Anspach and of Baden, and the Prince of Anhalt, to whom the Duke of Wirtemberg was to come

that day,) a man may easily discerne as zealous a devotion to his service as if he were borne their King. And the like disposition to him the Landgrave of Hesse, whom I found in this towne, declared abundantly and affectionately towards him. To the King of Denmarke, because his name had passed in the election for Boheme, his Highnes sends an expresse messenger to give an accompt of all the proceeding, as also with a thanckfull acknowledgment of an offer made in that King's behalf to the Princes of the Union at Rotemburge, to lend them what summes of money they should require, upon condition that he might hold whatsoever he could acquire from that party in Holstein. The King of Suede hath given good hopes of his assistance, and hath bounde himselfe by one band more then before by having beene lately with the Marquis of Brandeburg, to settle and (as I thincke) to consummate a mariage with one of his daughters. From the other side of the countrey Bethlem Gabor hath sent an expresse ambassage to the States of Bohemia, to tell them that, God having raised him from a gentleman to be a greate Prince, and given him no children, he presents to himselfe no fitter occasion to sacrifice his power to God's service then in their assistance, and therefore advises them to forbeare the hazard of a battell, till he, having pass'd Presburg, and received the Crowne of Hungarie, then may come up to their assistance. And this day, with as much assurance as the ordinary letters of marchants from Prague can give, we heare that he hath done all that at Presburg, and is now neare Vienna with 30,000 men. Upon the Duke of Saxe he makes account that he hath some ty and obligation, because the direct heyre of the house of Saxe, whom Charles the Fift disseis'd, when he possessed this later house, of that electorat and territory, is now with his Highnes, and hath brought 1,000 horse to his service, which is likely to mollify the present Duke of Saxe towards him. For the Ecclesiasticall Princes, I thincke the charge will be laid upon the Marquis of Baden, to go to them in the name of the Union, and to protest, that if those levyes and arminge in their partes be upon any jalousy that the Princes of the Union intend to

do any thing in Germany against the religion profess'd amongst them, it is altogether from their purpose; and that if after this clearnes given they hild their forces thus together, it cannot be without just suspicion of a hostile purpose in them, and that therby these Princes must necessarily charge the countrey with leavies and armies, which hitherto they have forborne to doe. And because it is heere beleived that the Bishopp of Trier shall be sent ambassadour into France, his Highnes sends a gentleman theither to prevent any suggestions which that party is likely to make of a warre of Religion or shaking of the Roman profession in the body of the empire; and he desires much that his Ma^tie^ would by his auctority, and his ministers, make the same impression in the Court of France, and of Spaine. All this discourse his Highnes ended with acquainting me in what state he left these parts of the Lower Palatinate. The care of the two younger children in the hands of the Electrice Douairiere. The civill government in the hands of the Duke of Deux Ponts, and the military with Comte Jean de Nassaw, all which stay at Heidelberg and Manheim so well man'd and munitioned as they can admitt no jalousy of danger in those parts. And so I left them in a determination of departing thence, both their Highnesses and the younge Prince, and Prince Lodouike, within two or three days. Where also the Prince of Anhalt told me with an especiall desire that it might be told his Ma^tie^ that no inclination of his owne made him seeke or accept this charge of being Generall of the Bohemians forces; but that he resisted many invitations and allmost importunities, till his High^s^ declared his pleasure that he should accept it, which opinion he desires that his Ma^tie^ would be pleased to hold of his proceeding in this business. When I returned to Francfort, and took into my consideration how greate a parte of that no great remainder of my moneys the necessary change of our habits from mourning had employed (for, as I gave you a transitory information thereof in a former letter, a greate parte of the traine were forced to supply themselves for the present with my money), I discerned clearely, that though, if it had bene his Ma^ties^ pleasure to have

drawne me directly into Holland, and so home, the moneys assigned at first would have brought us neere to our journeyes end, yet now it will be otherwise. For now after Holyrood day we are to beginne our hunting, and that name which his Ma^tie hath sometime given me of Master Hunter appeares now to have been ominously and prophetically given me, who am now to hunt and to search for an Emperor, which seems to have no will to be found. We present no nearer place to our owne hopes then Vienna, neither can we build any just likelyhood of finding him in any fitter place then Gratz; before which both the time for which those former moneys were assigned will be expired, and the moneys utterly exhausted, so that, except I have new bills sent to Nurimberg, I shall be disappointed there irremediably. I beseech you therefore to consumate that worke which you have begonne, and with such earnestnes as my necessity and the importunity of the busines will justly excuse in you, to prevaile so farre with the Commissioners as that Burlamacchi may receyve the money so soone as that he may presently assigne me part of it at Nurimberg, and the rest at Amsterdam; only this can mature my returne, for nothing shall (not so much as in my desire) accelerate it as long as anything is left undone which my master hath commanded me. Next to the enjoyinge of whose sight and favour I have not a stronger reason to make me desire my returne then to present to you my thanckes for all your favours continued upon me, who am

Your most humble and most faithfull servant,

DONCASTER.

Francfort, the 27^th of Septemb^r,
sti. vet. 1619.

SIR,

I pray you send me by the next post a letter of thankes from his Ma^ty to the Duke of Bavaria for his noble intertaynment and infinit respect unto his Ma^ties person. This Bishop's courtesy doth challendge an other; his tytle I have inclosed herre of purpose; I have

One is gone allready.

found great necessety of Nethersole, for I am forsed to serve my self in my Englis dispatches with my Frence servant, beinge an very evill scryb myselfe.[a]

RIGHT HON^ble.

Since the shutting up of my pacquet I have received a Commandement from his Highnes to present unto his Ma^tics gratious consideration a desire of his that by an expresse from his Ma^tie to the Venetians he would be pleased to move them to assist the Bolle-mians with an imprest of two hundred thousand crownes.

Secondly, that they would from henceforth give the Elector the title of King.

Thirdly, that if they do suffer any troupes to passe through their countries, in prejudice of the Bohemians, they should first signify their number, and the time of their comming. Of which three propositions the first is proper to the Venetians onely; the other are common to Savoye also. This his Highnes expects from his fatherly favour with all hast and expedition. To the which you may contribute much. In my next I will send you, which shall be shortly, the copy of his Highnes proceeding at the Election of the Emperor, with the duplicate of the Bohemians letters to their Highnesses; for the present I will conclude with this remarquable observation that his Highnes being borne in Amberg in the Upper Palatinate, was chosen on his birth day King of Bohemia, and receyved the newes of his election on her Highnes birth day.

DONCASTER.

[a] This portion is holograph; the previous and subsequent parts are written by a secretary and signed only.

No. XXIX.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

Holograph. Tanner MSS. lxxiv. fol. 225.

[Frankfort, $\frac{\text{September 27,}}{\text{October 7,}}$ 1619.]

MY NOBLEST LORD,

By that name of Master Hunter ominously bestowed upon me from my gracious great Master I am after holyrudday set to hunt an Emperour stollen God knoes whidder in port; whome I feare I shall fynd terribly discomposed, because before I can congratulat him the Prince Palatine will be crouned Kinge of Bohemia and the Prince of Transilvania is alreaddy of Hungary. But my confort is that I may justely say unto him, with that humility and respect is dew unto his quality, that *perditio tua ex te*, because he would not harken to that noble and Christian mediation of my gracious Master, wiche if he had done he myght have possessed the Imperiall crowne in pece and no lesse greatnes then his famely had done before him.

I cannot but respect the misfortune of this Prince, because he is naturally courtoes, and that makes ever a deep impression in my heart.

At my beinge at Hedelberg, wherof your Lordship will have an acompt by my despatch to Secretary Nantoune, I was command by his Highness to present his servis to you, and, to use his owne words, "*Dictes à Monsieur l'admiral que je luy serviras de mon espée et de ma fortune, parce que c'est un seigneur de merite et mon amy.*"

I was bold at my first beinge at Hedelberge to give his Majesty a character of this noble Prince, yet short of his perfections.

Continue to love him, noble Lord, and his cause, for he is wyse, couragious, religious, and honest, and his cause worthy of your counsel and karr. Tak my word, my Lord, that this longe absence from the sight of my gracious good master hath often made my heart full of sorow and allmost caused a kynd of civill deatht, from

wiche I am onely preserved by doinge him sum petty services. Kis his gracious hand, noble Lord, from me, and tell him I dayly pray for his longe lyf in good helht and all worldly prosperity, and that all my ends in this world is his Majesties servis. In the meane whyll and ever this poore servant of yours dotht respect you with the best wisses of his soule, wherin your confounding favor and high strayne of noble vertu hath graven suche an image as I must have leave to worship. There can be no flattery when the heart out thinkes what the tonge or pen can expresse; so dothte his that is for ever

Your Lordships most humble and
most obliged Servant,
DONCASTER.

It will be 6 weeks before I shall mak haest to see my gracious Master.

From Frankfort, 27 of Septembre, 1619.

No. XXX.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

Frankfort, $\frac{\text{September 27,}}{\text{October 7,}}$ 1619.]

MY LORD,

From Mastrich I writt to your Lordship, and though those letters were not come to your hands when this messenger came from you, yet before this time I presume they are. In giving you some accounte then of those thinges which came into knowledge or into discourse at that place, my purpose was to make it some argument and testimony to you of my desire to communicate to you all that might concerne his Ma^ties^ service. Which way those men of

whome I writt then march'd, and what conjectures were made upon it, I writt to you. But since their intention is farther manifested by falling upon Bruxelles, what their issue or farther purpose is I must rather hope to heare from you then devine here. The changing of my traine from their mourning habit hath bene an occasion, but the impossibility of recoveringe meanes of transportation from hence hath beene the cause that I have passed more dayes in this towne then I intended, for the Emperor's departing, the dispersing of the princes, and the remove of the merchants from the Mart, had withdrawen all the carriadges. I am now forthwith disposing my self in obedience to his Ma^tics^ command to finde the Emperour, though as yet I have but fainte glimmerings where to seeke him. There is but poor comforte when Vienna is the neerest place where we can hope to see day, or informe ourselves of his abode, if he have any. The Prince and Princess Palatine are going with as much speede as such a trayne can admitt. For they have a faire representation of court, and a faire representaion of an armie together (her guard being of 800 horse) into the Upper Palatinate, and out of many concurrent testimonies sufficient to establish a morall certitude in my selfe, and out of my confidence in you, I daresay he goes to accept the offer of that crowne ; truly with such a zeale in waighing the cause, such a magnanimitie in pursuing it, and such a providence for the safety of the countrey which he leaves, as may well become a person of that rancke to which God hath brought him. The other crowne of Hungary, by the letters of this daies receyte, Bethlem Gabor hath receyved at Presburg. For though we understand that no otherwise then by the concurrence of marchants lettres yet it is very credible, because we knew before that he was come before that towne, which could not hold out against him; but for the other part of the same letters that he is come with 30,000 men to besiege Vienna, I submitt it to your historicall faith because this is the first advise of it. The King of Denmarke hath given the Princes of the Union faire occasions of hoping well of his assistance by loane of money, and the King of Suede hath confirmed himselfe well to them by his marriage with the Marques of Brandenburg's daughter. For the

Duke of Saxe himselfe the Prince hath just reason to believe that he shall finde him more moderate then is thought. But all those particulars I present you rather now as heads to be deposited by you that you maye take a more particular accompt of them from me, when after having bene upon that scene where all these thinges are acted and seene more cleerely into them, I shall have the honour to kisse your hands, for which I can propose myself no nearer time then about 6 weekes from hence. And in that pacquet which this bearer brings there is newes that concernes his Ma^tie^s service, and the convenience of my returne; I therefore earnestly intreate you that if my Secretary Nethersole be come to you he may receive the pacquet and take what belongs to himselfe, and send away the rest by a speedy and expresse messenger. If he be not come I can not avoide the giving of you that trouble to provide a present meanes (which I take upon my charge) of sending it with speed into England. For all which favors I shall myselfe present my thanckes when I come to tell you how much I am

Your Lordships most humble and most fathfull servant

DONCASTER.

Francfort, the 27 of September, 1619.

I present my humble servis to your noble lady.

No. XXXI.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol 47.]

[Merlou, $\frac{\text{September } 29,}{\text{October } 9,}$ 1619.]

FOR the buisines of Bohemia, I understand this King hath written to the King my master and to the Palatine to disswade the acceptance

of that crowne, at which some of this Court take occasion to laugh. In the mean while his Ma^tie and the Palatines Highness may be assured they have heer a great partie, and which, if this King be indifferent, will be certainly much the stronger side. Yet if Mons^r le Prince[a] be set at libertie, which ys very shortly expected, this kingdome may be thought free to declare yt self on eyther part; there remayning outwardly no more cause of discontent. But I cannot believe a state so unsettled and tottring is ready yet to declare ytself on eyther side; besides, it is extreme needie at this present, the King having stayed his journey to Chartres from Ambois a great while for want of money.

No. XXXII.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VISCOUNT DONCASTER.

[State Papers. Germany.]

[September? 1619.]

Memorial of such particulars as his Ma^tie is pleased to deliver unto the Lord Viscount Doncaster for his further Instruccion, by his Secretary Mr. Nethersole.

First, his Ma^ties pleasure is, notwithstanding anything that hath beene represented unto him, that the said Lord Viscount shall instantly repayre unto the now Emperor Ferdinand, wheresoever hee bee; and if at Vienna, that then hee shall leave part of his trayne behind him, and with all speede transport himself thether, and in his Ma^ties name congratulate his eleccion unto the Empire, wishing that it may be happy and prosperous unto himself, for the peace of all Christendome in generall, and especially of Germany.

Next, as touching the good office of mediacion which his Ma^tie intended, his Lordship is to lett the Emperor understand, and lively to represent it unto his judgment, how much hee hath prejudiced

[a] The Prince of Condé.

that proceeding by refusing a surseance of armes, when it was moved by his Ma^tie; which refusal hath since brought the Bohemiens unto those desperate tearmes, as they have chosen themselves a newe King, his Ma^ties Sonne in Lawe the Prince Palatine, of which their resolucion nevertheless his Ma^tie in the word of a King and of a Christian Prince protesteth himself to have beene utterly ignorant untill the eleccion was past. So doth the Prince Palatine himself vowe the like holily and religiously unto his Ma^tie by his Ambassador the Baron of Donaw, whom he hath sent to give his Ma^tie notice thereof, and to crave his advise.

If the Emperor desire his Ma^tie to continue his best endeavour towards the pacification of these troubles, my Lord of Doncaster is to lett him know that his Ma^tie is very willing to do it; but that, considering how farre the Bohemiens have now declared and ingaged themselves, it is a matter of a farre greater difficulty then before, they having by this last act made themselves traytors in the highest degree, if theire cause be unjust. Whereof it is fit his Ma^tie should take some time to consider, and of the meritts thereof, which having relation unto the lawes and priviledges of the countrey, of which his Ma^tie is ignorant, hee is not so soone able to satisfy his owne judgment as it is fitt hee should before he proceede further to a mediation.

If on the other side the Emperor seeme confident of his owne force and strength to bring the Bohemiens againe to his subjection, and in that regard lesse desirous of his Ma^ties assistance in this kind, but onely that his Ma^tie would be pleased to shewe himselfe his friend, or at least not his foe: my Lord of Doncaster in that case is to tell him that in particular he hath no commission to make any overture, but will report to the King his master what it is that the Emperor desires, and thereupon receive his further pleasure.

And after this done, my Lord of Doncaster to come away.

No. XXXIII.

LORD DIGBY TO MR. FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

[State Papers. Germany.]

[September, 1619.]

By the last letters I wrote unto you touching the affaires of Germanie you will see how carefull his Ma^tie^ was that the sincerity and directnes of his proceedinges should be known unto that King and State, and that those that would willingly raise misunderstandinges betwixt his Ma^tie^ and that King by misapplieng his Ma^ties^ actions contrary to his thoughtes or intentions might not cast any aspersion (either by their art or by those accidents which have since fallen out) upon the clearenes and integrity of his Ma^ties^ courses in these businesses, since, contrary to his Ma^ties^ expectation, and altogether without his privity, thinges have beene so carryed in Germany, and principally one accident hath happened touching the Count Palatine, that he held it fitt to dispatch this expresse messenger with diligence unto you, and hath commanded mee to give you an exact account of all his Ma^ties^ proceedinges in the business from the beginning, which, though you will receaue in a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Nanton, with such papers as may confirme the particulars of my narration, yet I hold it better a tale were twice told than anything in a matter of this consequence omitted.

About Julie last, 1618, his Ma^tie^ was advertised that the Bohemians, upon pretence of some hard usage and breach of their priviledges, had taken armes agaynst King Ferdinand, wherein they craved his Ma^ties^ favor and assistance, and not longe after yourselfe wrote both to M^r^ Secretary Lake and my selfe, that the Secretary, Jn^o^ de Cerriça, lett you understand upon some discourse that happened betwixt you, how acceptable it would be to that King that his Ma^tie^ would interpose his authority, and doe good offices for the compounding and settling of those troubles of Bohemia. Whereupon his Ma^tie^, seeing a desire on both sides that he would be pleased to deale in the busines, caused Mr. Secretary Nanton to make a

dispatch unto you, containing the greevances of the Bohemians, and an offer of his Ma^tics interposition in the busines, if he should be directly invited thereunto by the King of Spayne, and assured of his joyning with him in mediating an equall agreement. Hereunto after one moneths consultation in Spayne M^r Wiche, as you may remember, was dispatched with that Kinges answer, inviting his Ma^tie to send thither an extraordinary ambassador, and giving assurance that the Comte d'Oñate should be instructed to concurre with him in all good offices for the compounding of the differences betwixt King Ferdinand and the Bohemians. And Secretary Ceriça himselfe wrote a letter to the same effect, the which was sent hither. Hereupon his Ma^tie sent away my Lord of Doncaster with instruction suitable to what was by the King of Spayne desired.

My Lord of Doncaster in his way towards Vienna mett with the now Emperor at Ausburg, but received from him such answere as was little to his satisfaction, that the differences of Bohemia were referred to foure of the Princes of the Empire. And, though he spoke in all thinges with good termes and fitting respect of his Ma^tie, yet he seemed not to intertayne his Ma^tics mediation in such sort as by the engagementes and promises from Spayne his Ma^tie had cause to expect.

Afterwards my Lord of Doncaster visited the Spanish Ambassador, from whom he likewise found such coldnesse as was little suitable to those professions as had beene made from Spayne. And hereupon, as it should seeme, that party and the Bohemians, conceaving little hope of having any agreement upon equall or indifferent conditions by way of mediation, resolving on a contrary course, determined presently to come to the election of a new King, thereby to exclude all meanes of treaty or reconciliation, which they now held dangerous unto them, and suddenly agreed to make choice of the Prince Palatyne. Herewith the Prince Palatine made his Ma^tie acquaynted, desiring his advice and assistance in case he should thinke fitt to advise him to accept of the offer of the Bohemians. In the interim it should seeme the Bohemians sent unto the Prince Palatine,

desiring his present answere, and that in case he should make any scruple or deferre the acceptance of this their election of him, they should be forced to make choice of some other, that in this streight of their fortunes might be their head and leader. Whereupon his Highness as a brave prince, whose yeares may rather moove him to high and worthie thoughtes then to refuse an offred crowne, accepted of the election. And this is that which I know to have passed .....[a] Now I shall represent unto you what part, or indeed what little or noe part, his Ma^tie hath therein.

First, I can boldly give you assurance, and soe may you that King or his mynisters, that his Ma^tie had never any part or privity, or any designe or intention of this election, which is made of the Count Palatyne; but in the treaties he made with the Princes of the Union he declared that he onely intended to imbarke himselfe in their behalfe in case they should be attempted and assayled. And in his letters to the said Princes of the Union he plainly declareth as much, exhorting them to courses of peace and quietnes, and not to ingage themselves in trouble or a warre unlesse they shalbe thereunto constrayned for their own just and lawfull defence. He likewise wrote letters to the Count Palatine himselfe, and caused others to be written to some of his Councillors whom he thought to have most power with him, to perswade him in these tymes, when troubles were like to beginne in Germany, to take courses whereby they might be prevented in the beginning, and to imploy his power for the quieting and settling of businesses for the peace and quiet of Germany and all Christendome. These letters I hope his Ma^tie will command to be sent unto you, for indeed they are well worth your sight, and worthie to be printed, that thereby his Ma^ties Christianlike disposition and sincerity of his proceedinges may appeare through those mistes and jealousies which other mens actions may cast upon them. And I protest it unto you, that there is not the thing that he more desireth then that the world should be satisfied of his cleare and direct courses in these businesses, both that he really and effectually

[a] A word or two here are illegible.

intended to mediate a peace betweene the Bohemians and the King Ferdinando, and that these thinges which have succeeded since never had his privity, nor have yet his approbation, which he well shewed upon the receaving the newes of the Count Palatines election. For he presently dispatched unto my Lord of Doncaster, commanding him to follow the Emperor in poste to Vienna, or where ever else he should be, to congratulate with him his election to the empire, and to disavow any knowledge or privitie to the election made by the Bohemians of the Prince Palatine. And I conceave nothing will more confirme the directnes of his Ma^ties^ proceedinges herein then the answere which he giveth unto the Count Palatine, wherewith I doubt not but that his Ma^tie^ will give order that you shalbe made acquainted. I will conclude this point with telling you that I never saw his Ma^tie^ more sensible of anything then he is of the clearing of his honour in this point. And therefore you must herein deale very effectually with that King and his ministers. And to that purpose his Ma^ties^ pleasure is that you presently repaire unto that King wheresoever he be, to lett him know, and such of his ministers as you shall think fitt, that you are commanded purposely to attend him, and to assure him how reall and sincere his Ma^ties^ actions have been, and ever shalbe, towards him, and that he relye on this truth, which you shall declare unto him, and not of those thinges which others shall artificially represent, thereby hoping to divert that affection and allyance which is in a faire way to be increased betwixt their Majesties.

No. XXXIV.

JAMES I. TO FREDERICK V. ELECTOR PALATINE.

[Add. MSS. 12,485, fol. 37 b.]

[October 1619.]

MONSIEUR MON TRESCHER FILZ,

Nous avons receu les lettres que vous avez escrites le 16 du passé, par lesquelles vous nous requerez en premier lieu de vouloir inter-

ceder envers l'Estat de Venise pour les induire à assister ceux de Boheme de la somme de 200,000 ducatons pour ceste guerre; et puis, de vouloir aussy exhorter le Duc de Savoye par nos lettres à continuer ses bons offices in vostre endroit. Lesquelles instances de vostre part ont esté secondées par les lettres que le Vicomte de Doncastre nostre Ambassadeur nous a aussy escrites à vostre requisition à mesme fin, par lesquelles il nous requiert de plus en vostre nom de vouloir induire les Venetiens et le Duc de Savoye à vous le conceder le titre de Roy ; et que s'ilz laissent passer aucunes troupes de gens de guerre par leurs pais de vous en vouloir au preallable donner advis et à vos alliez ; sur quoy ce que nous avons à vous dire est, premièrement pour ce qui touche le fait de nostre intercession envers ceux de Venise, que nous ne pouvons pas sortir des termes ny forcer les raisons que nous vous avons declarées par le Baron de Dona, qui sont que jusqu'à ce que nous ayons purgé le point de nostre honneur et de nostre integrité envers le monde, en nous justifiant de n'avoir eu aucune part ny cognoissaunce du proceder des Bohemiens au fait de vostre assumption à la couronne de leur royaume, nous ne pouvons aucunement nous porter à faire une telle proposition comme vous desirer ; car de professer publiquement une chose et par soubz main de nous en dementir seroit action trop contraire et prejudiciable à nostre honneur, joint que les termes ou se retrouve à present nostre intelligence avec les Venetiens pour le mescontentement qu'ilz ont conceu contre nous sur le fait d'Anthonio Donato, nous rendent incapable de toute sorte de mediation envers eux. Quant à ce qui est du Duc de Savoye, nous nous tenons si asseurez de sa bonne volonté à vous rendre tous bons offices, que vous n'aurez point de subject d'en doubter, ny nous de l'en solliciter par aucune nouvelle instance. Il reste à vous dire sur ce que le Vicomte de Doncastre nous a prie de vostre part de vouloir imprimer es Cours de France et d'Espagne que ce fait des Bohemiens n'est point fait de Religion, que nous n'aurions gueres de fondement ny de grace à faire cest office là, quand vous mesmes nous avez tousjours protesté que c'estoit seulement pour la gloire de Dieu et pour la cause de la

Religion que vous preniez la Couronne de Boheme. Quant aux autres points de vostre lettre, nous avons chargé vostre agent de vous faire entendre nostre repponse sur iceux, auquel nous remettons pour ce regard. Nous prierons Dieu.

Monsieur mon trescher filz, &c.

No. XXXV.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

[Holograph. Harl. MS. 1581. fol. 11.]

[Merlou, Oct. $\frac{1}{11}$, 1619.]

RIGHT HON^ble. AND RIGHT WORTHY MY LORD MARQUES,

Since my writinge this other, I understood the Kinge passed near this place, in his way to Compiegne in Picardy; this made me repaire to Court, where I visited only M^r de Luynes, who amonge other speeches told mee they had given instructions to their ambassadour in England, that yf ther were any overture made of a match for our Prince with Madame Henriette the Kings sister that it should bee received with all honnour and affection; and (yf I bee not mistaken in the meaninge of his words) sayd so much was already insinuated by their sayd ambassadour.

I answerd him as civilly as I could, having no instructions to speake of any such thinge, and came to the busines of Bohemia, wherin I desired to know how his master stood affected. Hee tould mee that hee had not yet leasure to consider the consequences, and that hee first desired to heare how the Kinge my master did declare himselfe. I tould him His Ma^ty did advise what was to be done; that in the meane while hee did professe that when hee sent his ambassadour to compose the differences of the Empire, that hee knew nothinge of the Palatines election to the kingdome of Bohemia, or that there was any such designe. That besides His Ma^tyes protestation, which

was an argument above all that could bee made to the contrary, there were many reasons to persuade that even the Palestines Highenes himselfe knewe nothinge of any such intention, as, first, the unanimity of consent in the Bohemians, which argues there was no faction or labouringe of voices; secondly the necessity, since they could not tell where else to putt themselves under protection; thirdly, that yf it had beene the Palestines Highnes desire, that certainly hee would have used both that and other means to prevent the election of King Ferdinand to the Empire. This was the effect of the reasons I gave, to which I added that, howsoever the kinge my master did resolve, I hoped at least his master would bee indifferent; that they had no greatnes to feare but that of the House of Austria; that they might take this tyme to recover the cuntreys detained from them; that, lastly, there was no other way, as matters now stand, to establish the peace of Christendome, since hee might be sure the untamed Germaines would never submitt themselves to other. Hee, which seemed to hearken more to my reasons then to answer them, tould mee all these matters should bee referred to the kings beeing at Compeigne, whether hee desired mee to come, which I promised, as havinge the busines of the kings renewinge his othe[a] to require. I have written these particularities to Mr. Secretary Nanton, and attend your Lordships further commandements with the affection of

Your Lordships most faithfull servant and honerer,

E. HERBERT.

Merlou, 1 of October
Stil. nostro 1619.

M. de Luynes doth much desire to hold correspondence with your Lordship, and desired mee to tell your Lordship so much; I should bee glad to have leave to use a little complement to him on your Lordships part.

[a] To the Treaty of Alliance.

XXXVI.

MR. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Spain.]

[Madrid, October $\frac{5}{15}$, 1619.]

I HAVE by Mr. Digbie receaved your letter of the 16th of the last month with all the papers therein mentioned ; and am by this your despatch soe perfectly informed of all what hath passed concerning the business of Bohemia, and so well instructed for my proceeding, as I doubt not but I shall easily give satisfaction unto this king and his ministers, towching his Ma^{tics} intencions and courses, and draw from them also such answeres and satisfaction as is fitt for his Ma^{tics} honour.

* * * * *

I have spoken allready with as many Counsellors of State as are left in this Towne, being fower of the principallest of them, and they all acknowledg and confesse that his Ma^{tic} undertooke the mediacion of a peace in Germanie at the intreatie of this king, and seeme much to wonder at the answere there given unto my Lord of Doncaster, assuring us, that as yet this king hath no notice of it, nor is the advertisement as yett come hither that the Count Palatine hath accepted of the elleccion; they seeme confidently to beleave that his Ma^{tie} hath proceeded with all uprightnes and sinceritie, some of them telling me that the integritie which they have allwayes observed in the king my masters courses admittes not the least touch or spott of suspicion.

XXXVII.

MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Extract.]

[Brussels, October $\frac{6}{16}$, 1619.]

One of my servants, whome I had sente with a despatch from Lon-

don to Heidelberg, wente on to Franckfort, and there lefte my Lord of Doncaster on Saturday the 25th of the last month ; in deliberation to follow the Emp^r with all possible diligence. But (as that messenger did asseure me) his Lordship could not gett from Francfort, because the newe Emp^r had carryed away with him, towards Munekcn and Gratz, all the waggons and poste horses that were to be had in that towne and in the country thereabouts. And the Prince Elector Palatine, beeinge to remove the Monday following from Heidelberg towards Amberg with her Highnes, theer eldest sonne, Duke Louys,[a] and the greatest parte of theer familly, could not spare his Lordship any carriage, because he was to use 135 waggons for his owne service . . . . My best friends in England wryte in a doleful style of the answere given to the Baron of Dona. But for all that I will not despaire that what reason cannot necessity will in the end effect. I doe apprehende that nothing will add more courage to the Prince Electors adversaryes then the slacknes of his neerest allyes. If your Lordship did heare what every bad companyon doth speake heare of our great master it would make your here stand upright, and your eyes (as myne doe many tymes) gush out with streames of teares.

Were it fitt for me to leave such impudent callumnyes recorded in my lettres to any other I would not forbeare to wryte their very woords to your Lordship. Besyde other more greevous ymputations, they sayd heere, wee neither can nor have the courage to doe any thing. But if all men were of my opinyon, I would endeavor to make them soe feele the contrary. If the Prince Elector accept the crowne of Bohemia, the Spanyard will undoubtedly invade the Inferior Palatinate from these countryes; and howe in such a case it can be preserved, without a puissant diversion from England by entering Flanders, I have not capacity enoughe to comprehend; and how that may be doune without men and monney is to my weake sight invisible. On the other syde, I perceive the vigilancy of these men, who already begin to project how they may by our fugityves

[a] The Elector's brother.

and ill affected subjects cutt us out newe worke in Ireland, and Scotland. The Earl of Argyle, decryed and scorned at home for his weaknes, is here caressed beyond the bounds of reason ; gratifyed with an annuall pension of 1500li. sterlinge: and nowe permitted to repaire into Spaine, where he is to meete the Conde de Gondomar, the Synon of our fatherlande, and to treate for the command of a Regiment.

No. XXXVIII.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO VISCOUNT DONCASTER.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[The Hague, October $\frac{7}{17}$, 1619.]

RIGHT HONORABLE MY MOST SINGULAR GOOD LORD,

By your Lordships letters of the 27th of the last from Franckfort, which I receaved by the returne of my messager the 4th of this present, I find wee must yet rest for a while in expectation of your Lordships coming into these partes, which serves well onely for the comission I had from your Lordship by Bilderbecks letters touching your horses, the provision of which I have recomended to Count Williams chiefe esquire, now gone from hence into Friseland, with purpose to returne aboute a fortnight hence. Your Lordship in your letter makes mention of a pacquet to be sent unto England, for which my messager sayth your Lordship found a better comoditie by an expresse from Hydelbergh. Baron Dona hath taken the other way home by Calais, from whence I had letters from him yesterday and with them some of your Lordship, which you will find in Sir Francis Nethersols pacquet, who arrived here the day before. How he left the disposition of our Court in the substantial not the cerimonial part of the businesse of Germany, which costs your Lordship much paines, I leave to his relation, onely I will lett your Lordship know that by letters from good hands I find there is a general good minde to second those princely purposes, which, as well by

other letters from Hydelbergh as by your Lordships, wee rest here persuaded wilbe put within few dayes in practise in those partes. And for this state I am well assured nothing wilbe wanting which shall rest in theyr power, of which they gave good testimonie by theyr sodaine preparation when the Archdukes troopes were on foote; and since, being required by expresse letters from the Prince Palatin to be watchfull upon theyr stirring; againe to continue theyr monthlye ayde of money to the Bohemians (whereof the first graunt was expired); to write to the Ecclesiastical Princes and States of Mounster, Paterborne, and others adjoyning upon these provinces concerning leavies of men now making in those partes, with round language that yf those men goe against the allies of this State they must doe the part of frends here in taking a revenge upon them as common ennemyes. In all these three pointes they have given full satisfaction, onely in that which concernes the Bohemians they have limited theyr present graunt at two monthes, with hope notwithstanding of two more, and this proceeds of the irresolution which they observe in other princes upon occasion, which being once remedied wee shall not here mince the matter in such sort any more, but proceede with suttledness and certaintie. The coronation of Bethlem Gabor (yf it succeede), the declaration of Denmarke, the conjunction of Swede, and moderation of Saxe are all very advantagious to our frends. There wants onely his Ma^ties^ resolution to putt the businesse in good forme, which I make no doubt wilbe generous, and such as shall become so greate a Prince, onely my feare is that by punctuall observing of formes with Spaine and that partie he may make the maine matter to suffer by losse of time. For this I have observed in my small experience, that Spaine and the House of Austria with the Pope having a joint interest, and theyr affayres tending to the same end, they provide yearly in winter against the first season of the next yeare. Other princes who have severall interests, though in effect all a common enemie, stay until they see themselves prest by necessitie and usuallie in the spring provide against the fall. This gives Spaine the start of all others; but now

wee see what wee must inevitably expect against the next yeare (for this I account spent), eyther for recoverie of Bohemia, yf the House of Austria be thrust out of that kingdome, or for proseqution of victorie upon our frends, yf that be made a kingdome of conquest (which two extremities in the judgment of most men admitt no medium). My hope is we shall *mesnager le temps* which God hath sent in companie of good fortune, and not to be taken (as we say) tardie. And thus wishing your Lordship a safe returne from your long jorney, I shall expect the same with much devotion, and no lesse ambition to make myself appeare by good effects as by profession,

Your Lordships, &c.

D. C.

Hagh, the 7th of October, 1619, stilo vetere.

No. XXXIX.

DECLARATION MADE TO MR. FRANCIS COTTINGTON.

[State Papers. Spain.]

[October $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.]

Ce qu'on a declaré de bouche à Mons^r^. Cottington Agent du Roy d'Angleterre à Madellina le 18^me^ d'Octobre, 1619.

L'on luy monstra beaucoup de satisfaction et confiance de l'intention du Roy son maistre aux affaires de Boheme. Et que sa Majeste s'asseure que (declarant la bonne volonté qu'il monstre aux affaires susdits) ne favorisera point à l'advenir n'y par demonstration ny par effect une si erronée resolution qu'est celle qu'a pris l'Electeur Palatin, et que ce sera le propre d'un Roy si juste, et avec qui la maison d'Austriche a conservé depuis le commencement de son regne un si bon parenté et amitié.

Qu'en ce faisant le Roy son maistre parfaira tout ce qu'il dit avoir

faict en ces affaires, et que ceste satisfaction qu'il donne à cest' heure aura tant plus de force, et sera de plus grande estime qu'il continuera à ne point advancer ce qui se faict contre sa volonté, et contre ses amis et allies comme sont tous les princes de la maison d'Austriche.

Qu'il y est d'autant plus obligé pour avoir esté admis à la composition des affaires de Boheme, n'ayant voulu admettre autres princes qui s'y sont offrés.

Que si le Vicomte de Doncaster s'est plaint, ç'a esté sans cause, puis qu'en ce qui touche à estre mediateur pour traicter et composer il fut receu en la forme qu'on peut, cest affaire estant desja remis à trois des Electeurs et au Duc de Baviere lors qu'il arriva en Allemagne.

Qu'il monstra bien tost son intention bien contraire à celle du Roy son maistre, taschant de faire remettre et differer l'election de l'Empereur jusqu'à tant que les affaires de Boheme fussent composées, et que ce ne pouvoit estre à autre dessein que pour prolonger l'election de l'Empereur afin de faire preceder celle que les Boemes feirent apres, et par ce moyen empescher et mettre en hazard celle de l'Empereur.

...

Qu'il confirma tout cecy d'autant plus, en voulant faire des feux de joye et rejouissances à Liege lors que le Palatin fut esleu de Boheme, dont les magistrats l'empescherent.

Qu'on dit cecy afin qu'on entende la maniere dont a procedé son ambassadeur, et non pas qu'on n'aye tres grande satisfaction de l'intention de son maistre.

No. XL.

PHILIP III. TO JAMES I.

[State Papers. Spain.]

[October $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.]

PHILIPPUS Dei gratiâ Hispaniarum, &c. Rex Austriæ, &c. Comes Habspurgi, &c. Serenissimo et Potentissimo Principi et Domino Jacobo Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regi Fratri et consanguineo nostro charissimo, salutem et utramque felicitatem. Serenissime et potentissime princeps frater et consanguinee charissime. Cum a Lusitaniæ regno discessissem, Madritumque versus iter pergerem, Agens in rebus Serenitatis vestræ Cottintonius suas literas mihi exhibuit; in quibus, pro suâ consuetâ prudentiâ, animique regio candore, negotii Bohemici discursum et modernum statum satis ingenuè refert. Confidimus igitur serenitatem vestram, ut justum principem deceret, Electoris Palatini injustam perniciosique exempli resolutionem verbis et factis improbaturam. Tunc enim exitus acta probabit, et futuri Reges tali documento moniti, sedulo curabunt justitiæ cultum, Regalisque dignitatis commune bonum suis privatis charitatibus anteponere ; et fœdus nostrum, quod cum omni Domo Austriacâ hactenus ritè et sincerè servavimus ipsemet officiis roborabitur. Deus optimus maximus Serenissimam vitam vestram amico suæ gratiæ lumine prosequatur, &c.

No. XLI.

SIR ALBERT MORTON TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Amberg, October $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.]

SINCE thé wrighting of this, Sir Charles Rich and Sir Robert Knollis are come hither from Norimberg, where they left my Lord

of Doncaster; and purpose to meet his Lordship on Sonday night at Ravenspurgh,[a] where he taketh boate for Vienna or Gratz as he shall heare of the Emperor.

No. XLII.

PIETRO ANTONIO MARIONI TO THE DOGE.

[Extract.]

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Inghilterra.]

[London, October $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.]

SONO otto giorni che questo Signor Ambasciatore di Francia[b] hebbe ordine del suo Rè di pregar questa Maestà a voler unirsi seco per trovar qualche temperamento agl' affari di Bohemia. Ne fece subito l'ufficio per mezo del Segretario Nanton, che commandato del Rè andò alla casa del Signor Ambasciatore per intendere ciò che gli occurriva, non potendo sua Maestà per molti impedimenti dargli audienza che havea ricercata ; ma finò hoggi non ha S. E. ricevuto risposta di sorte alcuna.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

A week ago the French Ambassador here had orders from his King to request His Majesty to join with him in finding a way to settle the affairs of Bohemia. He immediately gave notice by Secretary Naunton, who by the King's orders went to the Ambassador's house to hear what he had to say, as His Majesty could not, on account of many impediments, give him the audience for which he had asked. Up to this day His Excellence has not received an answer of any kind.

[a] Ratisbon.

[b] Count Leveneur de Tillieres.

No. XLIII.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Extract.]

[The Hague, October $\frac{13}{23}$, 1619.]

I DECLARED unto them[a] in confidence his Ma[ts] order to Mr. Trumbull in case the Archduke's troupes had marched towards the Palatinat, as was then imagined: which they were very glad to understand, but I observed them to rest *arrectis auribus* for what I had further to say to them touching the maine businesse of the acceptation of the crowne of Bohemia, in which they enlarged themselves so farre in their former conference with me: wherin when they found me silent, one of them in plaine termes putt the question unto me what was His Majesty's minde therein; which I evaded by telling them they were like to understand the same more particularly by the Baron Dona, who was then daily expected, though since wee heare he hath taken another way. I observed that they could likewise have bene contented to have heard from me that their readines to answeare the great alarme given by the Archduke's troopes, when they were on foote about Maestricht and when their dessigne was doubtfull, was agreable to His Majesty; the rather because, as it cost them some care and crownes by the preparation of wagons and other extraordinary provisions, so it appeares by the effect of their quietnes when the occasion ceased that theyr end was only defensive without serving themselves of this pretence to send any troopes abroad; and if the like providence had bene used in Spinola's last march to Wesell that good towne had beene saved from that subjection into which it is fallen; but this serves to shew the difference of times, for then was Barnevelt and that faction in authoritie, who hindred the service; and therewith was he openly charged in his examinations, though by artifice he

[a] The Deputies of the States General.

cast the reproch of it upon others: now they went roundly and really forward, and yet with that moderation as was requisite.

Upon the dispatch of the Baron Dona, S^r^. Noel Caron in answeare of those letters which he presented to his Majesty from his masters, touching his negotiation, and their preparation, hath written hither so coldly that whereas use is for the States Generall to communicate all such despatches to their principalls in their severall Provinces, they suppressed this by common consent, lest they should make an ill impression of His Majesty's affection in the present occasions.

No. XLIV.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Extract.]

[London, October $\frac{18}{28}$, 1619.]

YOUR conjectures of no great appearance of much further troble likely to grow to the Bohemians specially from your neighbour Archduke ar very probable; yet we cannot conceive that all thos troopes were set forward onely to worke upon the Brussellians (as now they wold have us take it) but that theyr intencions were the very like to those formerly executed upon Wesel and Aquisgrane, had not the readines of the States to marche after them given them checke, or apprehension in theyr own territories. And here to incourage you still in such occasions to use the entremise of the States to his Majestie, (who will allwayes proceed *lentè* and with mature deliberacion, as well as they do in Spaine,) I must tell you in your eare, that when our Councel here theyr votes were declined, as having detected theyr forwardnes a little of the soonest, your letters using the names of the States to his Majestie wrought so well that upon my pressing theyr contents (specially in that particular) by a dispatche of mine owne which I sent to accompanie them, I received directions forthwith to write to Mr. Trumbull to the same effect your letters desired; which comission in his good discretion he hath

kept, and so doth still, dormant with him to execute it upon any pregnant occasion; those troopes being now upon the dissolving, and Brussells reduced, at the very instant when he received my instructions.

No. XLV.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Extract.]

[October 23, / November 2, 1619.]

YOUR Lordship doth well still to continue your good course in advertising us particularly of that States forwardnes to assist the desires of Bohemia, and of theyr expectacions concerning it from hence, which I can assure you it hath a strong influence in this clime of ours, though his Majesty by his honourable proceeding, first to cleare himself from all suspicion of concurrence in that election or adherence to eyther partie tyll he shall see all hope of composicion past and his owne office of an indifferent mediator (intertained by him at the joinct intreatie of both parts) to be determined in good termes and forme, doth, in the meane time, by keeping himselfe thus undeclared, either suspend the rest of the Princes and States of Christendom from precipitating themselves into any resolucion or execucion at least, or gaine unto himselfe an intire and a justifiable freedome to professe in the end as much tendernes to his owne lineal descendants as any of the other shall do to them which ar not so neere unto them, if they shall side themselves ouvertly or underhand, without making His Majesty privy to theyr wayes.

This I write unto yourselfe for the direction of your owne judgment without communicating of it to any other, neither wold I have you take notice of it in any of your letters unto me, which I shall have occasion to impart to others.

No. XLVI.

ZORZI GIUSTINIANI TO THE DOGE.

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Germania.]

[Vienna, October 23, / November 2, 1619.]

E PASSATO per quà il Viconte di Doncastro, Ambasciator extraordinario del Rè d'Inghilterra, spedito quà sei mesi in Germania per l'accommodamento di questi moti, del quale havendone trattato con l'Imperatore in Francfort, prima della sua ellettione, partì di là senza conclusione, et hora per novo ordine del suo Rè sopragiontogli in Collonia, va a trovar sua Maestà Cesarea, et complir a suo nome per la detta ellettione, et havendo io nell' Ambascieria d'Inghilterra tenuto seco stretta amicitia m' ha intorno al stato di queste occurrenze, et delle sue tratationi communicato in gran confidenza le cose seguenti, dicendomi haver nel suo partir d'Inghilterra havuto ordine del Rè diconfidar meco ogni cosa, et salutarmi a suo nome, credendo di trovarmi in Francfort; esser le sue comissioni state di confortar a nome del suo Rè, il Rè Ferdinando all accommodamento con Boemi et ad una sospension d'armi per poter trattarlo et differir per due o tre mesi l'ellettione d'Imperatore per concluder prima il detto accommodamento, per il quale la Maestà sua offeriva la sua interpositione, che a tal proposto fatto anco da lui in Francfort all' Ambasciator di Spagna, gli fu risposto che si saria pensato, et tenutolo alcuni giorni senza rissolutione, lo quale sollecitando hebbe finalmente dallo M^ta^ sua quanto alla sospensione risposta che non concludeva cosa alcuna, et quanto all' ellettione che per gli ordini della bolla d'oro non si poteva differirla; da che scoprendo egli poca volontà o speranza di bene si parti da Francfort prima dell' ellettione, la qual seguita, hebbe poi dal suo Rè ordine di venir a complir come ho predetto, perchè quanto all' accommodamento essendo hora le cose tanto mutate da quel che erano, non vi[a] vede modo esser ben

[a] Some words seem to be omitted here.

securo che hora vorria l'Imperatore haver accettato il consiglio et proposto del suo Rè, ma che la troppo voglia d'ottener la dignità Imperiale ha interrotto quello che l'importava molto più. Entrò poi a parlar dell' Elettor Palatino, col quale s' è trovato in questo viaggio, et se ben disse non tener da lui ancora certo aviso, che habbia accettato la corona di Boemia, compresi pero dal suo parlar che senza dubio l'accetterà, anzi sogionse tener da Norimbergh, che deve a quest hora esser in Praga, et che a 14 del futturo dovea seguir la sua coronatione, et s'estese assai nelle lodi di quel Principe, essagerando le forze, il spirito, et la prudenza, et l'autorità in che è appresso tutto l'Imperio; et concludendo esser in via diventar molto grande; che, l'istesso giorno che egli parti di Norimbergh, sua Alteza si mosse verso il Palatinato Superiore a confini di Boemia dove ha pronti 18^{m} fanti et 3^{m} cavalli per ogni occasione, et che hora si dice che con 3^{m} fanti, et mille cavalli sia andato a Praga, che nel Palatinato Inferiore ne ha lasciato altri 20^{m} con il Conte Giovanni di Nassau per diffesa di quel Stato, et al governo d'esso la madre, et il Duca di Dupont, et li due suoi minor figliuoli, et condotto il maggior et la moglie seco, che la Unione nella Dieta di Rottembergh si è rissoluta di assisterlo, non solo per la diffesa di quei stati, ma per la manutentione di Boemia, che li Signori Stati faranno il medesimo, et il suo Rè che gli è padre non potra abandonarlo; che qui sin hora nè dall Arceduca, nè da altri gli è stato mosso parola sopra esso Palatino, solo lo Ambasciatore di Spagna lo ha come motteggiando dimandato se porta pace o la guerra à cui haveva risposto nè l'una nè l'altra, perchè quando portò la prima, non si era voluto accettar; continuò, haver trovato sui Principi dell' Unione et terre franche gran rissolutione, et apparecchi di guerra senza timor alcuno delle forze de' Spagnuoli, et il concetto di esse doppo le guerre d' Italia, et di Boemia per tutta l'Alemagna grandemente diminuto, che la mala piega delle cose loro in questa provincia causerà a quelle d'Italia il medisimo, le quali toccando tanto a Vra Ser^{ta} ha con ogni ragione da desiderarlo; perchè, quanto qui prosperassero, havendo

essi lo Imperatore tutto in potestà loro, [hanno potuto] tanto piu nuocer et effettuar il loro mal animo, et che della prosperità del Palatino ha da dipendere il benefficio commun, e veder veramente le cose dell Imperatore et di questa corte nel peggior termine che mai sian state, et esser informato che senza quella nebbia, con il favor della quale si salvò l'altro giorno il suo esercito, restava del tutto sconfitto et questa città perduta; et mi aggionse altre considerationi per comprobar il presente pessimo stato, et che Spagnuoli non potranno repararlo, de quali parlando non mi tacquè esser stato scritto et sparso per Germania et da per tutto, che il suo Rè lo haveva spedito ad instanza di essi Spagnuoli, et per coagiuvar in questa provincia li loro interessi, et egli esser stato con dànarî guadagnato da loro; et con grandi attestationi mi assicurò dell' animo et commissioni del suo Rè tutte contrarie, et quanto à se medisimo che io conosciendolo, non voleva parlarne; concludendo poi con assicurarmi di questa perfetta sincerissima affettione del suo Rè verso la Ser^ta Vra, della quale disse esserne io benissimo testimonio, et che durerà sempre mai, con altre parolle in tal proposito espresse con efficacia et affetto grande, le quali furno ripigliate da me, con ogni più affettuoso termino per espressione dell ottima corrispondenza della Ser^th Vra alla Maestà sua, et della stima grande che fa della sua benevolenza et amicitia; et negl' altri sopradetti propositi mi governai seco con quella risserva di parole et di senzi che si conviene.

Partò avanti heri verso Gratz a complir come ho predetto, nè ho potuto cavar che porti altro negotio,se ben vien detto di matrimonio tra il Principe d'Inghilterra et una figliuola dell Imperatore, che non par veressimile, et qui l'Arciduca l'ha fatto allogiar et spesar, che non è solito con alcun altro Ambasciatore, et trattato con extraordinario termine d'honore, essendo veremente Signore di nobillissime qualità, et comparso in Francfort et qui con pompa grande come la Ser^tà Vra ha inteso. Del disurso di questo Ambasciatore si può tener per certo che l'Ellector Palatino accette quel Regno, et che presto s'habbia a sentire il suo corronatione, la qual seguita, non

resterà à giudicio di tutto piu loco all'accommodamento, ma solo ad una grande et longa guerra.

In scritto sin quà son avisato che stato il detto Ambasciator a licentiarsi dall' Arciduce, sua Alteza gli ha detto tener aviso dall Imperatore che il Palatino in risposta alla lettera di sua Maestà, et all ufficio del conte Ferstembergh speditogli da lei per cavar il suo animo circa l'accettation predetta, scrive alla Maestà sua esser ressoluto d'accetterla, et di Praga s'ha che li Ambasciatori de Boemia et dell altre confederate Provincie siano andati a confini per riceverlo.

In Viena li 2 Novembre 1619,

Di Vra Ser^{tà}

ZORZI GIUSTINIANI, Amb.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

The Viscount Doncaster, Extraordinary Ambassador of the King of England, has passed through this city. He was sent into Germany six months ago to quiet these commotions, and, having treated on this subject at Francfort with the Emperor before his election, he left without concluding anything. Now, having been met at Cologne by fresh directions from his King, he is come to find his Imperial Majesty, and to congratulate him in his master's name upon his election. And, as when I was Ambassador in England I was on terms of close friendship with him, he has, with respect to these occurrences and his negociations, confidentially communicated to me the following matters, telling me that when he left England he had orders from the King to trust me with every thing, and to salute me in his name, upon the expectation that he would find me at Francfort. His commission he said had been to encourage King Ferdinand in his master's name to come to an accommodation with the Bohemians, and to a suspension of arms, so as to make negociation possible, and to put off for two or three months the election of an Emperor, so as to conclude this accommodation first, for which end His Majesty offered his interposition. When he made this proposition in Francfort to the Spanish Ambassador, he was answered, that the matter required thought, and was kept some days without

a reply, and at last, after begging for it, he obtained an answer from his Majesty with respect to the suspension of arms, that he had not concluded any such agreement, and, with respect to the election, that by the articles of the Golden Bull it was impossible to postpone it. Having discovered by this that there was little good will or hope of good, he left Francfort before the election, after which he received orders from his master to go to congratulate the Emperor, as has been already said; since, as to an accommodation, things being now so changed, he does not [look for it; and he] sees that it is at present quite certain that the Emperor would wish that he had accepted his master's counsel and proposal, but that his excessive eagerness to obtain the Imperial dignity came in the way of that which was of far greater importance. He then began to speak of the Elector Palatine, whom he met in this journey, and though he says that he has not yet had from him any certain information of his acceptance of the crown of Bohemia, yet I understood by his manner of speaking that without doubt he will accept it. He even added that he had news from Nüremberg that the Elector was by this time to be at Prague, and that his coronation was to take place on the $\frac{4}{14}$th of next month. He spoke at great length in praise of that Prince, laying great stress upon his power, his high spirit, his prudence, and the authority which he exercises in the whole Empire, and arguing that he was on the way to achieve greatness. He told me that on the very day on which he himself set out from Nüremberg his Highness started for the Upper Palatinate, upon the confines of Bohemia, where he had in readiness for whatever might happen eighteen thousand foot and three thousand horse, and that it is now said that he was gone to Prague with three thousand foot and a thousand horse, that in the Lower Palatinate he had left twenty thousand men with Count John of Nassau for the defence of that state, that he had given over the government of it to his mother, and the Duke of Deuxponts, leaving his two youngest children, and taking the eldest and his wife with him. The Union, he added, had, at the assembly at Rothenberg, resolved to assist him, not only in defending his own states, but also in maintaining his possession of Bohemia; the States General would do the same, and his own master, being his father, could not abandon him. Up to this time not a word had been spoken to him here about the Palatine, either by

the Archduke[a] or by any one else. Only the Spanish ambassador had in a kind of jest asked him whether he brought peace or war; to which he had answered that he brought neither the one nor the other, because, when he brought the first, he would not take it. He went on to say that he had found with the Princes of the Union and the free towns a firm resolution and preparation for war without any fear of the forces of the Spaniards, that the reputation of the latter was greatly diminished since the wars in Italy and Bohemia, and that the turn which their affairs had taken in the last-named province would have a bad effect upon their designs in Italy, which is what your Serenity has every reason to wish, as you are so closely involved in them; for in proportion as they prospered here, having the Emperor entirely in their power, they were able to do the greater harm, and carry out their evil intentions, whilst the common prosperity depends upon the success of the Palatine, upon which it will be seen that the affairs of the Emperor and of this court are at a lower ebb than they have ever been. And indeed, he said, that if it had not been for the fog, under favour of which his army saved itself the other day, it would have been entirely discomfited, and this city would have been lost. He added other considerations to prove in what a wretched plight the Emperor was, and that the Spaniards would not be able to save him. Whilst he was speaking he did not omit to mention that it had been written and published in Germany and everywhere else, that his master had sent him at the instance of the Spaniards, and to further their aims in Bohemia, and that he had been gained by them with money. With great attestations he assured me that his master's intentions and directions had been very different, and that as to himself, as I knew him, he would say nothing. He ended by assuring me of the perfect and most sincere good will of his master towards your Serenity, of which he said that I was the best witness, and that it would always continue. This and other expressions of a like nature he uttered with great vivacity and feeling. I answered him in terms of the highest esteem, and with expressions of the great attachment of your Serenity to his Majesty, and of the extreme value which you place upon his good will and friendship. With respect to his other statements of which I have spoken above, I governed myself with that reserve in word and meaning which is fitting.

[a] The Archduke Leopold.

The day before yesterday he left for Grätz to congratulate the Emperor, as I told you before, nor have I been able to discover that he has any other business, although it is said that he is charged with negociating a marriage between the Prince of England and a daughter of the Emperor, which does not seem probable. Here the Archduke has lodged him and paid his expenses, which is not customary with other ambassadors, and has treated him with extraordinary honour. In truth he is a Lord of the highest quality, and made his appearance in Francfort and here with great magnificence, as your Serenity has heard. From the discourse of this ambassador it may be taken as certain that the Elector Palatine accepts the crown, and that we shall soon hear of his coronation, after which, in every one's opinion, there will remain no further possibility of accommodation, but only a great and long war.

When I had written thus far I was informed that the said ambassador having gone to take leave of the Archduke, his Highness told him that he had news from the Emperor that the Palatine, in answer to his Majesty's letter, and to the request of the Count of Fürstenburg, who had been sent to him to know his mind about his acceptation of the crown, had written to his Majesty that he had resolved to accept it; and from Prague I hear that the ambassadors of Bohemia and the other confederate Provinces are gone to the borders to receive him.

No. XLVII.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 51.]

[Merlou, $\frac{\text{October } 25,}{\text{November } 4,}$ 1619.]

AND now having given your Honour an accompt of what I have done in obedience to my instruccions, I must acquaint your Honour that during my stay at Compeigne I received a letter from the Palatines Highnes, wherin his Highness was pleased to advertise

mee, that the Elector of Trefves (or Trier) would shortly come in person to this King: that his businies was to accuse the Palatines Highness for taking armes and disturbing the publique peace, to which his Highness desired mee to answer, that (when there was no other consideration) he and the Princes of the Union were obliged to yt, for the defence of their contries being so neare unto Bohemia: that the ecclesiastiques could not alledge any such reason. That therefore in them yt was unjust to take armes, but in himself and the rest necessarie: to that in generall his Highness wished mee to doe him all good offices in this court, and perticularly to represent the many helps and courtesies this Kings father received from his Highness predecessors upon all occasions, assuring me in conclusion that his Majestie would approve well any service I should doe his Highness in this kind. That which first occurred upon reading this letter that I wanted instruccions from his Majestie to treat in this busines, yet, when I considered what and for whom I should speak, I recollected myself, and went immediately unto the Kings principall Ministers, the Chancellor Mons^r^ le Guarde-seaux, and President Jannin, where, after I had protested that what I had to say was only in the name of the Palsgraves Highness, without that I had any such command from the King my master, I repeated his Highness letter in substance, as I related yt now; but fownd them wholy inclined to believe that his Highness had some further intention, and that the raising of those forces was to make himself King of Bohemia, insomuch that, admitting that kingdome to be elective, which indeed they granted, they would needs argue by what right the Bohemians could depose Ferdinand; to which I answered that I had no commission to treat so farre, yet that I had seen diverse copies of their motives; that emong many others Ferdinand had treated with the King of Spaine to make that kingdom hereditarie to the howse of Austria; that, besides, he was never lawfully elected. In conclusion, after a long debate, I brought them to this, that they promised to advise with the King my master before they resolved on any thing in the buisines, which was all I could expect to have

obteyned by the conference. In the mean while I think nothing can dispose them so much [to] the Palatines Highness as the newes they have lately receyved (though pubished to very few) that some lettres of Ferdinand were intercepted, wherein he treats with the D. of Lorraine for marying his daughter to their howse: which, as yt would much encrease their greatnes, espetially in the relacion yt hath to this place, so will yt give the Frenche more occasion to feare then so remote a warre as that of Bohemia, and so little concerning them; howsoever at worst I hope his Majestie will find this state so unaffected and neutrall, that, if not their resolution, yet at least their irresolution will keep them indifferent; and that is enough, since whensoever his Majestie shall resolve to comfort the Palatines Highness to the acceptacion of this offred crown, his Majestie may be assured of many servants and honorers in this contrie that will voluntarily offer their lives in the quarrell.

No. XLVIII.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Holland.]

[The Hague, $\frac{\text{October } 25,}{\text{November } 4,}$ 1619.]

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I dispatched Herman the post to your Honour on Saturday last with the States answeare to my proposition touching the pirats and such other affaires as required advertisment; since which time, here being divers lettres arrived owt of the upper countreys (which are the stage of the most important occurrences at this day in Europe), I have made transcripts of some, and translats of others; all which I send your Honour herewith, rather to acquitt my self of my dutie then owt of any opinion that those who should advertise his Ma^ty owt of those parts doe fayle of theyrs; and yf the lettres of Prague say true this day (and by conjecture this very hower now I am

writing) is the time of the coronation of the new King and Queene of Bohemia, *quod fœlix faustumque sit!*

I am often visited by the best here, owt of a desire they have to know his Ma^ties^ minde in this occasione; wherin I am much to seeke to make satisfactorie answeares. It may well be a dispatch Sir Frances Nethersol hath here abowt him to my Lord of Doncaster containes somwhat to this purpose; which I mention to your Honour not to take any businesse from his L^p^ at his cumming hether (when I will indeavour to doe him all honor and service), but by way of provision that his Ma^ties^ service may not suffer by sending *lettres closes* to the place where he hath a publique minister, by which on the one side his credit may be weakened, and on the other the oportunitie of his Ma^ties^ service omitted.

No. XLIX.

PHILIP III. TO THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

[Archives of Brussels. Correspondance Espagnole.]

[Talavera $\frac{\text{October 26,}}{\text{November 5,}}$ 1619.]

Ser^mo^ Señor,

Por las cartas de V. A. de 28 del pasado, y las que me ha escrito el Conde de Oñate, y los avisos que se han visto de otras partes, quedo advertido del mal estado en que se hallan las cosas de Bohemia despues de la election del nuebo Emperador, y considerando lo mucho que ymporta no faltar al remedio dellas, por lo que se dexa entender de los daños que podrian resultar de dar lugar a que los enemigos consiguesen los intentos que llevan, he resuelto y ordenado que de la gente que ay en Italia pasen luego por la Alsacia siete mill infantes, y que se repartan dos mill Balones y mill Napolitanos para lo de Bohemia, y los quatro mill restantes para reforçar esse exercito, esto demas del tercio de infanteria Portuguesa, que se esta levantado en Portugal, que tambien partira quanto antes, y mientras llega la provision de dinero que serà menester para el

sustento de la gente que por mi quenta se entretendra en Bohemia de aqui adelante, que se juzga seran 12,000 infantes y mill cavallos, he mandado que se embian luego al Conde de Oñate de aca 200,000 ducados, y por la menos 150,000, porque lo demas que havra de ser menester se ha de proveer de Italia al respeto de ochenta a noventa mil ducados al mes, que es todo lo que de presente se puede hazer segun el estado de mi hazienda; de todo le qual me ha parecido avisara V. A. para que lo tenga entendido; y en caso que las cosas de Alemaña se fueren apretando, podra V. A. dar orden, y convendra que se haga diversion por el Palatinato.

Nuestro Señor guarde a V. A. como desseo.

Talabera a 5 de Noviembre de 1619.

Buen hermano de V. A.

YO EL REY.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

By your Highness's letter of the $\frac{18}{28}$th of last month, and by that which the Count of Oñate has written me, and by the news which has reached me from other quarters, I have received information of the bad state of affairs in Bohemia since the election of the new Emperor; and, considering how important it is that there should be no failure in the application of a remedy, on account of the evils which will be likely to result if our enemies carry out their plans, I have resolved and ordered that seven thousand infantry of the troops which are in Italy are to start at once for Alsace, and that from them two thousand Walloons and one thousand Neapolitans are to be set apart for Bohemia, and that the remaining four thousand are to reinforce your army, besides the regiment of Portuguese infantry which has been levied in Portugal, which will also set out as soon as possible; and until the arrival of the provision of money which will be needed to support the troops which will from henceforward be maintained in Bohemia in my account, which it is considered will be 12,000 foot and 1,000 horse, I have directed that 200,000 ducats, or at least 150,000, shall be sent immediatly to the Count of Oñate, as the re-

mainder which will be needed must be provided in Italy to the amount of 80,000 or 90,000 ducats a month, which is all that I can do at present in the state that my finances are in. Of all this I have thought it well to inform your Highness, in order that you may know what I am doing; and in case that the state of affairs in Germany becomes more urgent, your Highness will be able to give orders, and it will be fitting to make a diversion on the side of the Palatinate.

No. L.

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE TO VISCOUNT DONCASTER.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[The Hague, November $\frac{14}{24}$, 1619.]

My Lord,

I send your Lordship with these such letters of my Ladyes and your friendes in England as I brought thence with me, which I pray Monsieur Bildersbeck to keepe in his owne handes, unles he can give them an infallible addresse to your Lordship, because I conceyve they may contayne manye freedomes, which hath been the cause that I have rather held them thus long by me then adventure them I knew not whither. For, to this day, there is no man here knoweth where the Emperor is, and those advertisements which come of him out of Germany are so divers that I see, if I had not obeyed my Lord Ambassadors advise, to attend your Lordship here rather then hazard the missing your Lordship by the way on your returne, I should have beene in much payne, though I am sure it could not have beene more then I suffer in lying idly here, especially now that it growes to a greater length then I imagined when I tooke the resolution, or can as yet give my selfe or heare any reason for. I hope it is now upon the poynt of expiration; and will not fayle, if it please God, to attende your Lordship at Nimogen, as the surest place. In the meane tyme, becaus I know your Lordship longeth to

heare what his Ma^ty resolveth in this great busines, I will tell your Lordship my judgement, which is that, if the King of Spayne doe, his Ma^ty will also declare him selfe really. The groundes I have to build this opinion on I doubt not but your Lordship will finde to be firme, but are such as are not fitt to be committed to paper, and therefore I will reserve them till I shall have the honor to kisse your Lordships handes. In the interim I humbly take leave, remayning ever

Your Lordships most obedient
and humble servant,
FRA. NETHERSOLE.

Haghe this 4th of Nov.
1619.

No. LI.

PIETRO ANTONIO MARIONI TO THE DOGE.

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Inghilterra.]

[London, November $\frac{5}{15}$, 1619.]

Dopo l'aviso quà capitato che alli 12 de presente dovesse seguir l'incoronatione in Rè di Bohemia del Principe Palatino, sta il Rè et ogn' uno d'hora in hora attendendo che ne giunge il corriero con lettere di propria mano dello stesso incoronato, et in mentre ha sua Maestà promesso all Agente di Flandra, il quale tornato ultimamente da Brusellas ha passato ufficii efficaci circa l'assistenza, il non assistir circa ad esso Palatino, se le cause della depositione dell Imperator Ferdinando da lui attese non saranno molto ragionevoli, sommamente dispiacendole queste depositioni de' Rè, et sendosi imbarcato esso suo genero senza suo consentimento. In conclusione ha risposto quello a punti che rispose le settimani a dietro agl'ambasciatori che di ciò parlarono alla Majestà sua. La quale in questa settimana, ch si è fermata in Londra, intendo nel suo

gabinetto habbia di proprio pugno scritto molto si di giorno come di notte, che dice per causa di questi affari.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

Since the arrival of the news that the Prince Palatine was to be crowned King of Bohemia on the $\frac{2}{12}$th, the King and every one else have been in constant expectation of the arrival of a courier with a letter by the hand of the new King. In the mean while his Majesty has promised the Agent of Flanders,[a] who having lately returned from Brussels has urged him vehemently on the subject of sending assistance, that he will give the Palatine no aid unless the reasons for the deposition of the Emperor Ferdinand, which he is expecting to receive, prove to be very conclusive, as he is excessively displeased with these depositions of Kings, and as his son-in-law has embarked in this business without his knowledge. In fine, this answer agrees with those which he gave some weeks ago to the ambassadors[b] who spoke of this matter to his Majesty. During this week, in which he has remained in London, I hear that he has written much in his cabinet both night and day with his own hand, and it is said to be about these affairs.

No. LII.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO ZORZI GIUSTINIANI.

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Germania.]

[Dogna, November $\frac{7}{17}$, 1619.]

EXCELL^mo^ SIGNORE,

Quando io mi parte da Vienna, io non faceva nessun pensiero di pigliar la volta di Venetia; ma essendo arrivato a Gratz, et ispedito dalla Maestà Cesarea, volsi sodisfare al desiderio che sempre ho havuto di vedere la nobilissima città di Venetia. Essendo a questo

[a] Van Male. [b] Dohna and Caron.

effetto intorno a mezza strada in un luogo chiamato la Ponteba, vi ho trovato impedimento et anco la strada più longa di quello che pensava. Perchè ho trovato che il passo era prohibito ai forestieri che venivano dalla banda di Gratz. Et perciò torno in dietro alla volta di Saltzburg, non con poco rincrescimento per non haver potuto far dimostratione del grandissimo desiderio che sempre hebbi di ricevere i commandimenti della Ser^ma^ Rep^ca^. E per ciò gli mando queste righe acciò riconosca per questa testimonianza che resto con tutto il cuore

di V. S. Eccellentissimo

Humilissimo et affettionatissimo

Servitore,

DONCASTER.

Dogna,[a] 17 di Novemb. 1619.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

When I set out from Vienna I had no thought of travelling by way of Venice; but, being arrived at Gratz, and having finished my business with the Emperor, I wished to satisfy the desire which I have always felt to see the most noble city of Venice. Having come about halfway with this purpose, I have found an impediment, and also that the road is longer than I thought, for I have found that all passage is prohibited to strangers coming from the side of Gratz. I have therefore turned back towards Salzburg, with no little regret at having been unable to make a demonstration of the very great desire that I have always had to receive the commands of the Most Serene Republic. I therefore send these lines in order that you may know by this testimony that I am with all my heart, &c.

[a] A small place a few miles south of Pontebba on the road to Venice.

No. LIII.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO ZORZI GIUSTINIANI.

[Extract.]

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Germania.]

[Paternion, November $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.]

ILL^mo ET ECC^mo SIG^re MIO OSS^mo.

Si come per il passato ho fatto infinite pruove dell amorevolezza di V. E. verso di me, cosi anco m'aveggo che quella istessa cortesia mi va tuttavia seguitando per favorirme maggiormente. Non posso mancare de accusare la sua cortesissima, anzi gliene rendo le gratie debite; supplicandola di più di assicurarsi che mi rincrescerebbe molto sè per sorte V. E. o alcun altro credesse averme dispiaciuto, o havesse preso a male quella buone usanza che è posta ne' confini della Ser^ma Rep^ca, dove è ordine di non lasciar passar i passaggieri che vengono da luoghi contagiosi, se prima non si son fermati pochi giorni. Anzi V. E. mi creda che ricevo per grande cortesia l'opposition del Ministro della Ponteba; massimamente non havendo usato di nessun mal termine, et sentirei grandissimo dispiacere s'egli ne fusse in qualche maniera ripreso. Et perciò supplico a V^a E. farmi la gratia, se per sorte di sopradetto Ministro ne fusse ricercato, di voler favorirlo della sua protettione, e diffenderlo d'ogni biasimo. Io non ho scritto all' Ill^mo Luogotente col altro fine che per certificarlo che la mia gente non ha voluto passar senza il consenso e licenza del sopradetto Ministro come egli ha voluto inferire. Di questo la prego con tutto 'l cuore, et per fine la bascio humill^te le mani desiderandogli del Signo^re Iddio felicis^mo ritorno alla sua cara patria, della quale sono divotis^mo, come anco di

V. E. Ill^ma

Oblig^mo et divotiss^mo Servitore

DONCASTER.

Poternion[a] li
19 Novemb. 1619.

[a] Paternion, the first post town out of Villach on the road to Tyrol.

Mi è stato riferito dal mio servitore che V. E. gli ha detto haver passato un corriero d'Inghilterra, mi vado imaginando che sia indirizzato a me. E per questo la supplico fargli ricapitare l'aggionta secondo è indirizzata.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

As I have in the past had infinite experience of your Excellency's kindness towards me, so I now perceive that your unchanged courtesy continues to favour me. I cannot fail to acknowledge your most courteous behaviour, and to return to you the thanks that are due, begging you to assure yourself that I should be much distressed if by chance your Excellency or any one else should think that I had been displeased or had taken any offence at that good practice which prevails at the frontiers of the Most Serene Republic, where orders are given not to allow the passage of travellers who come from infected places, unless they are first kept in quarantine for a few days. I trust then that your Excellency will believe me, that I took the opposition of the officer at Pontebba as a great act of courtesy, especially as he did not use any kind of hard treatment, and that I should feel the greatest regret if he were blamed in any manner for what he did. And therefore I beg your Excellency to do me the favour, if the abovenamed officer is in any way called in question, to accord to him your protection, and to defend him from all blame. I have written to the most illustrious Lieutenant for no other end than to assure him that my people did not wish to pass without the consent and permission of the abovenamed officer, which was what he had inferred. I beg this of you with all my heart, and finally I most humbly kiss your hands, praying that God may grant you a most happy return to your dear country, to which I am devoted, &c.

P. S. My servant has informed me that your Excellency told him that an English courier had passed. I imagine he was directed to me. I beg you to send him with the inclosed according to its address.

No. LIV.

THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT TO PHILIP III.

[Archives of Brussels. Correspondance Espagnole.]

[Mariemont, November $\frac{11}{21}$, 1619.]

CON este correo que a V. M^{d} despacha el Conde de Oñate entendera V. M^{d} lo que passa en Alemaña. El dicho Conde me avissa que embia a V. M^{d} el concierto hecho entre el Emperador y el Duque de Baviera; y a mi me ha embiado copia del y haviendole visto, se me offreze repressentar a V. M^{d} que, pues, como por el dicho concierto veera V. M^{d}, el Duque no trata de ayudar al Emperador sine es despues que le seran entregados al dicho Duque los medios necessarios, el dinero, la gente de guerra, y otros requisitos, de que agora se trata con los electores, y se comunicaran en poco tiempo con los estados Catholicos; y tambien, despues de haver proveydo a la depensa propria y de sus confederados, no veo que se pueda hazer fundamiento sobre esto, los Catholicos aun no se han juntado, ni se save si querran embiar sus armas y dinero al Duque de Baviera, y muchos dellos es verisimil que querran tener la gente que levantaran para sa defensa propria, y tanto mas que los Olandeses ahora se han declarado de yr contra los estados que embiaren gente en daño de sus confederados; y en fin no se puede hazer quenta de quando haya de llegar el dia que el Duque haya proveido a la defensa propria y de sus confederados, que es quando promete por el conçierto de ayudar al Emperador, assi no juzgo que se pueda fundar en este socorro, demas de que, quando bien se viniesse a executar por las condiciones del concierto, se puede creer que todo lo que el Duque tomare del enemigo, aunque sea de la cassa de Austria se le detendra para si por pretension de daños y gastos, y quanto mas lo considero todo me confirme mas en que el remedio destas cossas sera lo que escrivi a V. M^{d} desde Mariemont en carta de 30 de Octubre.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

By this post which the Count of Oñate has despatched to your Majesty, your Majesty will understand what is passing in Germany. The Count informs me that he has sent to your Majesty the agreement made between the Emperor and the Duke of Bavaria, and has sent me a copy of it. Having seen it, it occurs to me to represent to your Majesty that since, as your Majesty will see by the aforesaid agreement, the Duke does not offer to assist the Emperor until the necessary means, the money, the soldiers, and other requisites (concerning which negociations are being carried on with the electors, and concerning which communications will soon be made to the Catholic States,) are actually placed in his hands; and since I do not see that, after providing for the defence of themselves and their confederates, it will be possible to place any reliance upon what the Catholics may do, as they have not yet met, nor is it known whether they will be willing to place their arms and money at the disposal of the Duke of Bavaria; and since many of them will most probably wish to keep the soldiers which they may levy for their own defence, so much the more because the Dutch have declared that they will attack any state which sends troops against their confederates; and since, lastly, it is impossible to judge how long it will be before the Duke has provided for the defence of himself and his confederates, which is the preliminary condition that he assigns for the assistance which he is to give to the Emperor, I do not consider it possible to rely upon this assistance. Besides this, when the agreement is put in execution, it may be well believed that the Duke will retain for himself whatever he may take from the enemy, even if it belongs to the House of Austria, under pretence of repayment of his losses and expenses: the more, therefore, I think of the matter the more confirmed I am in my opinion, that the true remedy is that which I wrote of to your Majesty from Mariemont in my letter of the 30th of October.[a]

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[a] Namely, a Spanish invasion of the Palatinate.

No. LV.

PIETRO ANTONIO MARIONI TO THE DOGE.

[Extract.]

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Inghilterra.]

[London, November $\frac{13}{23}$, 1619.]

Il Signor Ambasciator di Francia, stato all' udienza di sua Maestà ha finalmente havuto in risposta del suo ufficio, che la Maestà sua vuol esser sempre unitissima con il Rè X^pmo^, comè volontieri s'unirebbe anco al presente per l'accomodamento dagl' affari di Germania, se non conoscesse esser ciò fuori di tempo, mentre il negotio di Bohemia si trova hormai troppo avanti: che in tal voluntà d'essere sempre unita con la M^ta^ X^pma^ ne dara in ogni tempo expressi segni, onde immediato che haverà risoluto alcuna cosa in proposito del Principe Palatino, vorrà ella per parte sua farla participe et cose simile.

Translation of the foregoing.

The Ambassador of France, having an audience of his Majesty, has at last been told, in answer to his proposition, that his Majesty wishes always to be most closely united with the Most Christian King, and that at present he would willingly join him in settling the affairs of Germany, if he did not know that it was now out of season, at a time when the Bohemian business was come to such a head. He will at all times be ready to give express proofs of his desire to be closely united with his Most Christian Majesty, and he will therefore, immediately that he has come to any resolution about the Prince Palatine, communicate to him his intentions; with other things of the same kind.

No. LVI.

ADVERTISEMENTS FROM NUREMBERG.

[State Papers. Flanders.]

[$\frac{\text{November 21,}}{\text{Dec. 1,}}$ 1619.]

NOUS sommes icy attendans le resultat de ceste assemblée des Estats Evangéliques en l'Empire. Mons^{r} le Vicomte de Doncastre y est arivé depuis hier en bonne santé. Je luy ay fait tenir seurement toutes vos depesches. Nos affaires iroient bien de toutes parts si par de la l'ocean[a] on faisoit seulement bonne mine pour nous. Le frère du Baron de Dona se prepare pour y aller et mettre la dernière main à la besogne. Tout presentement vient d'arriver le Comte de Fustemberg de la part de l'Empereur.

No. LVII.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO FREDERICK KING OF BOHEMIA.

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 58.]

[Paris, $\frac{\text{November 23,}}{\text{December 3,}}$ 1619.]

SIRE,

Le treshumble respect que je porte à V. M. m'a infinement resjouy de l'obeissance que les Estats de Boheme ont unanimement voué à V. M. et de l'honneur qu'elle m'a faict par ses lettres du 24 Sept^{bre}. Au contenu des-quelles j'employeray tellement mon pouvoir qu'elle demeurera asseurée du desir tres particulier que j'ay d'effectuer tout ce qu'elle me commandera, et à ceste fin j'ay desja parlé aux Ministers principaulx du Roy (qui tiennent le timon de cest estat) leur reppresentant l'affection singulière de V. M. (joncte avec l'alliance tres ancienne de vostre maison electorale) vers la couronne

[a] In England.

de France, et les très sincères intentions de V. M. tant pour la tranquillité generale de toute la Chrestienté qu'en particulier pour la manutention des ceux de la Religion Romaine, soubs vostre obeissance. Iceux m'ont asseuré que S. M. de France ne faira rien en cest affaire sans en communiquer au Roy mon maistre, et y à apparance que, V. M. procedant avec telle moderation envers ceux de l'Eglise Romaine, cest estat demeurera neutre sans faire rien contre les procedures de V. M., et attendra l'issue de l'affaire avec les bras croisés. Au quel cas je voy la partye si forte du costé de V. M. que je m'en promet un succes au bien general des Eglises, et en particulier de V. M., la quel je souhait de mesme devotion que je suis à jamais de V. M., Sire,

Le trèshumble et très affᵐᵉ serviteur,

E. H.

Paris, ce 23 Novemb. 1619.

No. LVIII.

ADVERTISEMENTS FROM WORMS.

[Extracts.]

[State Papers. Flanders.]

[$\frac{\text{November 26,}}{\text{December 6,}}$ 1619.]

Nous attendons de jour en jour la venue en ces quartiers du Monsr l'Ambassadeur de Doncaster, lequel nous tenons estre à cest heure ou à Noremberg, ou en chemin de venir chez nous à Heydelberg. Après qu'il a esté magnifiquement traicté, et qu'il eut sa depesche à Graitz, il a passé par Vienne, ou il fust visité par l'Ambassadeur d'Espaigne, qui, entre autre discours luy a dit que le Comte Palatin avoit faict un pas chaud d'estre entré, contre meilleur advis, ainsy inopinement en Boheme: mais ledit Sieur de Doncaster luy a donné belle et bravement responce, que se n'estoit chose dont on

se debvoit esmerveiller tant, veu que le Roy Ferdinand, prince d'aage et prudent, avoit courru la poste vers Francfort pour y estre esleu Empereur.

No. LIX.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Harl. MSS. 7082, fol. 59.]

[Paris, December $\frac{13}{23}$, 1619.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

The Comte of Furstenberg is heer, and negotiats for the State of Austria; his entertainment hitherto hath byn so meane, and his answers so doubtfull, that he hath broke forth into the passion of saying his affaires in thys place were desperate; yet there wants not a party for him, as all the bigots and Jesuited nobility. These I satisfie all I can, and produce the copie of his Highnes lettre from Amberg the $\frac{10}{20}$ of October, wherein he promiseth this King that the Roman Catholiques in Bohemia shall suffer no constraint, with which and the arguments I use I doubt not but to forme a great partye on our side, provided the King and State itself remayne indifferent; and I finde the labour so much the more easie that, the nobility being of ytself apt to styrring and action, I have nothing to doe but to encline them on our side. But I heare some statesmen speaking of accommodating the buisines, and that, rather then bring in the Turk, it were better to suffer the Kingdome of Bohemia to our Elector. And (*si magnis componere parva liceret*) Pasquin sayes so to, who hath drawne the eagle with his wings cut of, and addes "he may yet live." But the Spaniard will neyther that nor the arbitrement which this King offers, and only demands assistance. But of this perchance the King my master shall have some propositions sent him. Howsoever I hope upon the Spaniards refuseing to submit themselves to the arbitrement of this state that they heer will take yt as an occasion to refuse them succourse; and this I

verily believe wilbe the resultance of this ambassage, though I know they talk of raysing an army to suppresse the party they shall finde most obstinate. But of this when they have money. In the mean while all things are in debate, wherof I shall shortly give a better accompt then yet I can. I will come to the busines of Hugon,[a] concerning which I received your honours lettres on Saturday last and no sooner. Mons[r] des Maratz denyes the having of any tronks, as by this enclosed to me your honour may perceive. Also Mons[r] de Bisseaux denyed at first, but upon conference with his wife confessed them, and herewith your honour shall receyve the inventary. Paris, the Marquis de Fresnel's steward, is gone to his master to advise with him what he is to doe, and Richard [b] wee have not yet found out. The Prince of Condé thanks his Ma[ty] with all love and thrice humble respect for his message, and desires his Ma[tie] that in this affair of Bohemia his Ma[tie] will so temper all that may concerne religion that the interest of it may be divided from that of State, since otherwise yt wilbe hard for this contrey to refuse succours to the adverse partie. He told mee that they have complaints of all sides that those of the Catholic religion are worse used then ever; that the Electors of Cologne, Mayence, and Trefves have sent complaints herof in the Palatinat, and that in England ytself they undersand 4 priests are imprisoned they know not why. But I have the copie of the Palatines lettre to answer these objections, and should be glad his Ma[tie] would be pleased to advise our King of Bohemia to hold a very moderate hand over that party, since they have nothing else to alleadge why this contry should help them.

The Queen Mother hath bought armes for 1,500 men very lately, and pretends it is to fortifie the townes of Angiers, Chinon, &c. But therof wee have as yet no certainty. The King is newly come to Paris. I am promised that shortly after Christmas, which is honoured with the solemnity of many new Knights of the *Ordre du St. Esprit*, the King will renew the oath of alliance between the two crownes.

[a] A Frenchman accused of robbing the late Queen.

[b] An accomplice of Hugon.

Those of the religion have giyen some new cause of discontentment to this State, having made an arrest emong themselves to chase the Jesuits out of their townes of suretie. This is all. I rest ever

Your Honors
Most faithfull Servant,
E. H.

Paris, this 3 of Dec.
st. vet. 1619.

I take the boldnes to send heerwith the Preface to the Cardinal Perons book to be seen by his Ma^tie. I could recover no more, and this with very much labour. The book ytself, it is thought, wilbe printed and published towards Christmas.

No. LX.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Arnheim, December $\frac{10}{20}$. 1619.]

My Lord,

I have reseaved many noble testimonies of your favor from your servant Sir Francis Nethersole. The answer whereof I leave to his relation, with this assurance, that I put my selfe so trewly under your Lordships protection as I resolve nather to doe nor say but what is by your Lordships expresse commandment. If any thing be amisse (as there is muche lyk to be unles your provident kair prevent the errors of my insufficiency), resolve to answere them all for him that is eternally voued

Your most humble and most
Affectionat Servant,
Doncaster.

Arnham, this 10 of
Dessembre.

I humbly kisse your Lordships noble Ladis fairest hands.

No. LXI.

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Arnheim, December $\frac{18}{28}$, 1619.]

My Lord,

This bearer can by your Lordship understand as much as I can yet conjecture of the time of my Lord his arrivall to the Haghe, and of the way his Lordship resolveth to hold thither, so that I may discharge myselfe of that commandement of your Lordship upon his relation. Your Lordship's other commandement concerning your desire to have my Lord be a troublesome guest to your house, I have so fully and earnestly represented to his Lordship in your name, [as] I was bound to doe a thing I saw both [my] Lord and my Lady did really and rea[sonably] affect. Notwithstanding his Lordship doth persist to excuse himselfe to your Lordship therein, upon that ground which I have often touched on out of my owne conceit, and many other reasons, which his Lordship will give you at his comming. In the meane time his Lordship hath commanded me to present his humble thankes to your Lordship and my Lady in the most affectionate manner, for that your noble and courteous offer, and to assure your Lordship that his not acceptation thereof proceedeth from no want of willingnes to be obliged to your Lordship, nor of freedome with you, as yow shall perceyve by his manner of conversation with your Lordship in all thinges els. Thus much I am commanded from my Lord, whereunto from my selfe I can only adde this, that I thinke your Lordship shall doe my Lord a greater courtesy in accepting this his excuse then in pressing him further. So, humbly craving your Lordships pardon for this hast, which the bearers sudden departure putteth me unto, I humbly kisse your Lordship and my Ladys handes, and shall be ever, as by your many favours I am bound,

Your Lordships faythfull and humble Servant,

Fra. Nethersole.

Arnhem,
this Fryday noone.

No. LXII.

MR. FRANCIS COTTINGTON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Spain.]

[Madrid, December $\frac{17}{27}$, 1619.]

I SHALL nott need to tell your honour how much they here take to hart the warrs in Bohemia, for that I presume you conceave it suffitiently. What preparation is possible for them to make they neglect nott. The agent of the French King here in this Court makes them beleeve that his master is resolved to assist the Emperor, and that he utterly dislykes the election and coronation of the Count Palatin; yet on the other side the Spanish Embassador advertiseth from Paris that thos of the Religion in Fraunce are disposing themselves to give assistance unto the Count Palatin.

The Secretarie Ciriça told me (some 6 days past) that this King was advertised from divers parts (espetially he sayd out of Holland) how the King my master did many wayes favor the proceedings of the Prince his sonne in law, and that the Count Palatin's cheefe hope was in the assistance he expected from his Ma^{tie} or by His Ma^{ties} meanes. Much to this effect he told me; butt concluded his speech, that this King was resolved to beleeve nothing in that kind, tyll he heard it confirmed from the King my master himselfe, whom (he sayd) he was assured would openly declare himselfe when he should resolve to assist his sonne in law, using that playneness and freeness which hitherto his Ma^{tie} had practised and professed; and farther the secretarie told me that they had here advertisement howe His Ma^{ty} had sayd unto the Embassador of the Count Palatin (by way of aunswere) that it behoved the Palatin to prove the illegitimat election of the Emperor. Here unto I answered the Secretary that as yet I knew no more in that business then what I had allreadie sayd unto the King and unto himselfe, butt considering the freeness his Ma^{tie} had been pleased to use in acquainting this King with all

his proceedings, and in that plaine and free manner as he had doone it, he well deserved the confidence which he sayd this King had in His Ma^tics^ sinceritie ; and that doubtless the intentions and indevors of the King my master were wholy to prevent and pacifie soe great a warr kindled in the very bowells of Christendom, to the aparent disturbance of the unniversall good and quiett of it. This discourse I have thought fitting (thus briefly) to advertise unto your honour, to the end you might acquaint His Ma^tie^ with it.

No. LXIII.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Harl. MSS. 7082, fol. 61.]

[Paris, December ¼, 1619.]

As for Furstenberg he hath hitherto received poore wellcome for an Ambassador Extraordinary, being mett by none of quality, visited by few since his comming, and from the State itselfe obtayned nothing but uncertaintyes. Yet the Jesuites, Popes Nuntio, and Spanish faction labour mightily for him; but the Clergy is well answered by this State that they ever counsaile warre, but never goe themselves in person. In conclusion, it will bee hard to divine how this State will declare it selfe, and I thinke they know not yet themselves. It is true they speak of sending 8000 foote and 2000 horse, and that the Ecclesiastiques shall pay the money; themselves having taken up three quarters of a yeares rent before hand, and being without means extraordinary to raise any great summe. Since which tyme, they have thought of sending a formall ambassage to Germany as the best way to give themselves tyme to resolve, but, the busines suffring no accommodation, they know not wheron to ground it. Yet this is their present counsail; to which end, they tell me, their Count de Tillieres hath made instance to our King, and finds His Ma^tie^ (they say) inclined to it. But, for calling our Elec-

tour King of Bohemia, they say they cannot, till the King my master allow it first. This formality, I heare, will keepe the Princes of the Union from sending hether. But I doe all I can (without in any way ingaging the King my master) to supply the defect, having been both studious to learne all arguments that might advance our cause, and used them as well where I thought most needfull. As for the visits that first Monsieur de Puysieulx, and after Mons. de Luines rendered to Furstenberg, I heare they were only to propose accommodation, which Furstenburg will by no means accept, so that it is thought they will use this as an evasion and excuse to deny them succours, yet, as the Spanish and bigot party proposes the matter, I durst scarse be confident of the neutrality of this State; did I not first know their want of money, and then their feare of an universall warre, which consequently might renew their old quarrell with the English; which, though I speake not directly, I yet often convey and insinuate into their eares by these propositions that *la raison de la guerre s'estend bien loing*, and *qu'on peut faire beaucoup par une raisonnable prevoyance*. In saying of which it is certaine I have rendered good offices.

No. LXIV.

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Haerlem, December ¼, 1619.]

My singular good Lord,

A mischance of falling into the water (which I have I thanck God escaped) doth notwithstanding force me to write to your Lordship with an others hand. My Lord is this Tuesday night heere at Harlem, from whence his Lordship intendeth to-morrow to goe to Leyden, and the next day to sett forward from thence at eleven of the clocke precisely, wherby your Lordship may confidently governe the houre of your Lordships going to meete him unlesse you may

conveniently honour him with your company at Leyden, which, though his Lordship doth not expect, yet I could wish for many reasons, whereof one and not the lest is that your Lordship might the better be resolved where and how to dispose of him at the Haghe, wherin, to tell your Lordship the trueth, I find my Lord a little unsettled betweene an unwillingnes to deny any thing you desire, and a feare that his yeelding in this will prove much more then you can imagine before you find it. In which consideration principally it was that his Lordship commanded me to write those letters which I doubt not but you have ere this receyved by my fellow Ramage. But your Lordships letters have this day suggested unto him so considerable a pointe as hath quite changed his purpose; for, though his Lordship be and desireth to be reputed a most affectionate servant to the States as your Lordship conceives him, yet the needles declaration of his partialitie towards them may abide construction, for the avoiding whereof only his Lordship thincketh it necessary for him to excuse his acceptation of being defraied heere, which he so obstinatly refused from the Archduke, and for the doing of it handsomely can not thinke of a fitter expedient then to lodge himselfe heere in your Lordships house, as to the same purpose he did there at Mr. Trombulls. And if your Lordship would be pleased to allowe him likewise the same libertie with you which he had with Mr. Trombull, which was to be his owne hoste, it would double your Lordships courtesie and his obligation; howsoever, his Lordship is resolved to bestowe the meaner part of his trayne in the house appoynted for him, and yet I feare your Lordship will finde the better parte disorderly and combersome enough. I beseech your Lordship to lett me heere from you to-morrow night at Leyden, that I may be assured these lines are come to your hands; and so kissing them and your faire Ladies I rest

Your Lordships most obliged faithfull humble servant,

FRA. NETHERSOLE.

Harlem, this Tuesday night.

No. LXV.

PROPOSITION MADE TO THE STATES GENERAL BY VISCOUNT DONCASTER.

[State Papers. Holland.]

[The Hague, December ⅛, 1619.]

MESSIEURS,

Je serais autant maladvisé qu' inportun si je vous empeschois d'une longue excuse, de ce qu'en allant en Allemagne, je ne suis pas venu selon qu'il m'estoit commandé par le Roy mon maistre pour communiquer à V.V. S.S. le sujet de ma legation, et pour reçeuoir la dessus vostre prudent et salutaire advis, la seule raison qui m'en a detourné vous estant asteure asses rafraischée par les lettres de Sa Ma^te^, et ce que j'auoys de plus à vous dire ayant esté alors non moins à vostre contentement, et plus à l'advantage du service de mon maistre representé à V.V. S.S. par Mons^r^ l'Ambassadeur mon frère et collegue, aussi ne serviroit il que pour vous ennuyer si je vous alloys racontant le grand changement que les affaires l'Alemaigne eut depuis reçcu; les Bohemois ayans rejetté Ferdinand à present Empereur, et mis la couronne de leur Royaume sur la teste du Gendre du Roy mon maistre.

Sur ceste occasion Voz SS. ont trouvé expedient d'escrire une lettre laquelle a aussi esté delivrée à Sa Ma^te^ par vostre Ambassadeur le Sieur de Caron, par laquelle, après avoir selon vostre grande sagesse et prevoyance vivement representé à Sa Ma^te^ combien ces remuemens touchent au bien de toute la Chrestienté, et de la religion en general, à Messieurs les Princes de l'Union en particulier, et singulierement au Prince Ser^me^ Gendre de Sa Ma^tie^, V.V. S.S. luy donnent à entendre qu'en ce regard combien que vous eussies peu sans reproche vous excuser sur diverses raisons. Si est ce qu' estans priés par les dits SS. Princes, vous leur avcs declaré vostre intention de les vouloir secourir à leur besoing, et que defaict sur la juste apprehension que l'Archiduc Albert n'agueres donnoit

d'avoir dessoing d'envoyer des forces de son obeissance dans l'Empire.

Vous aves aussi donné ordre pour faire acheminer vostre cavallerie et mille ou douze cens soldats lestes pour empescher qu'ils n' endommageassant ausdits Sieurs Princes voz confederés. Que vous aves faict cela pour les garentir du danger presentement eminent; mais que pour l'advenir il est impossible que les affaires de l'Union se puissent maintenir en l'Empire si elles ne sont espauleés par la royale puissance et ayde de Sa Ma^te^, et partant vous la suppliés très affectueusement de vouloir au plustost declarer et accelerer les effects de sa resolution.

Sur quoy le Roy mon maistre m'a commandé de vous faire cette response de sa part: Qu'il remercie tres affectionem^t^ V.V. S.S. du grand soing qu'aves monstré avoir du Prince son Gendre et des autres P.P. de l'Union. Nonobstant que Sa Ma^te^ presume que l'Archiduc Albert fera plus d'estat de son amitié que d'entreprendre quelque chose contre un prince qui luy est si estroictement allié; mais en tout cas Sa Ma^te^ prie très justamment V.V. S.S. de continuer les effects genereux de vostre amitié envers ledit Prince son Gendre; et ce d'autant plus parce que le moyen de le faire vous est bien plus facile que non pas à Sa Ma^te^, tant au regard que vous aves des forces suffisantes tousjours à la solde, et en estat de marcher à l'occasion la plus soudaine que pourroit survenir.

Mais quant au point de l'assistance en general en quoy V.V. S.S. semblent s'attendre que Sa Ma^te^ marche de mesme pas avec vous j'ay commandement de vous dire que Sa Ma^te^ n'a rien au monde si cher que son honneur, et qu'a fin qu' iceluy ne reçoive nulle attainte en la conduite de cest affaire de Boheme, Sa Ma^te^ se sent obligée avant toute autre chose de l'affranchir du blasme de jalousie. Car il n'est pas que vous ne sçachies, Mess^rs^, que Sa Ma^te^ à l'instante priere du Roy d'Espagne a premierement entrepris cette mediation, promettant d'y faire les meilleurs offices à luy possible, que la dessus il a esté du depuis plusieurs fois remercié tant par escrit que par message.

Considerés donc ce qui est arrivé pendant que cette negotiation estoit en train, Ferdinand rejetté par les Bohemois, le Prince son Gendre esleu, Sa Ma^te^ vous laisse à juger, Mess^rs^, s'il n'y a pas asses de sujet pour la jalousie à l'accuser qu'il a secrettement mené, au moins conseillé cette procedure des Bohemois. Car qui se pourroit imaginer que son Gendre eust j'amais embrassé cet affaire sans le sçeu et adveu de Sa Ma^te^?

C'est pourquoy Sa Ma^te^, comme il a Dieu l'inspecteur des coeurs, et tous ceux que de pres et de tout temps cognoissent son naturel et remarquent ses façons de faire, pour tesmoings suffisans de son innocence, si veut il faire clairement paroistre aux parties interessées, combien il est esloigné d'un acte si indigne. En quoy, tout aussitost que Sa Ma^te^ aura satisfait à son honneur, en après il prendra à coeur d'adviser, et ce sans aucun delay, sur ce que luy conviendra faire en cette cause generale; et m'a tresexpressement enchargé de vous asseurer que V.V. S.S. comme ses bons amis, et meilleurs voisins seres les premiers à qui Sa Ma^te^ declarera sa resolution. Voila, Mess^rs^, tout ce que j'ay charge de vous dire de par le Roy mon maistre, à quoy je trouve necessaire d'adjouster ce mot de ma part; que si d'advanture V.V. S.S. ont des long temps attendu cette response à voz lettres, Sa Ma^te^ se peut avec raison et verité excuser sur mon arrivée, que a esté bien plus tard en voz quartiers qu'il ne pensoit pas lors qu'il m'a donné cette commission, comme il appert par la date de sa lettre. Et pour moy je me puis aussi avec raison descharger de tout blasme, sur le long et penible voyage que j'ay en à chercher l'Empereur, envers qui mon maistre m'a trouve le plus propre à protester son innocence en cest affaire, comme ayant eu l'honneur d'estre employé en tout ce que Sa Ma^te^ a faict en icelle.

No. LXVI.

MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Flanders.]

[Brussels, $\frac{\text{December } 23,}{\text{January } 2,}$ $16\frac{12}{10}$.]

In our neighbouring provinces, as Leege, Cullen, Juliers, &c. there are leavyes made dayly both of horse and foote, for the spirituall electors; but I thinke are to be payd with the doublons of Spaine. All is peaceable in these countryes as yet; but the speech continueth of making greate leavyes towards the spring, as well for the King of Spaine as for the Archedukes, to succour the Emperor and invade the Inferior Palatinate.

No. LXVII.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO JAMES I.

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 65.]

[Paris, $\frac{\text{December } 31,}{\text{January } 10,}$ $16\frac{12}{10}$.]

My most gratiouse Soveraigne,

Having the honor to serve your Sacred Majesty in this place, in[a] shalbe my part with all submissive duty to represent unto your Sacred Majestys most judiciouse consideration what in all probability may be the resultance and conclusion of the many consultacions this State hath had, how to declare yt self in this great and important affaire of Bohemia; wherin, that I may not mispend your Sacred Majestys better employed houres, I shall with that brevitie the penning of the cause will permit set downe that opinion and sentence unto which, after long disputes, the most

[a] So in MS. for "it."

interessed in the government of this kingdome have come, who I finde to have controverted the question in poinct of state, in poinct of right, and in poinct of religion; in all which particulars I shall, with your Sacred Majestys gratiouse leave, relate what I have opposed by way of answer to their objeccions; wherin, though I confesse to have had hetherunto no instructions on your Sacred Majestys part, yet since my speeches heer have byn occasioned partly by their owne discourse, and partly warranted by the Palatine's Highnes, assuring mee that your Sacred Majesty would accept well of any good office I should doe his Highnes in this kinde, I have taken the boldnes to doe his Highnes that service, without any way engaging your Sacred Majesty, which therfore in the diverse conferences I have passed with the chief Ministers of this State I ever solemnly protested.

And to begin with poinct of state, I doe not finde that any of this nation takes offence to see the Howse of Austria a little diminished; to which purpose the King's speech unto the Queen is much noted, who, finding her weeping on that occasion, said unto her, "*Contentez vous d'estre Roÿne de France.*" All the difficulty therefore is, whether the crowne of Bohemia be fitly invested in the person of [the] Palatines Highness, to which I answered that, besides that none else was so fitte to protect that nation, wee all might be glad that, together with the Howse of Austria, Christendome hath now those of the religion a second rampart against the Turk, our common enemie.

But (say they) we must see what right the Palatines Highness hath to that kingdome. I told them that, though his Highness did not look into what right they had to hold their provinces, yet that I knew that his Highness could very well answer that he held it by right of [the] Bohemians election; which freedom of their State appearing by diverse Bulles Cæsaris Frederici an. 1212, 1216, 1221, which yet doe not make but declare them elective, cannot by any late and private contract be frustrate. That therfore the question of right is not properly proposed to his Highness, but to the

Bohemians, who can best justifie their proceedings, which, in the mean while, they are soe resolved to maintaine that, rather then returne under the yoake of the Howse of Austria, they will put themselves into the hands of Bethleem Gabor, or any else worse then he that can and will protect them. But (say they) admitting the Bohemians have right to elect, what reason have they to depose Ferdinand? I answered, they must look into the Manifest of the Bohemians, where they will finde the example to be no new thing in the persons of Wenceslaus, the sonne of their King Georgius; and in the request that their Charles VII. of France made for one of his sonnes to be chosen to the prejudice of the daughters of Ladislaus. Since, therfore, it is the common pretence of all elective States that when their Kings shall break their fundamentall lawes it may be lawfull to choose any other that will mainteine them, it cannot seem strange that the Bohemians reject Ferdinand, who, besides that he was (as they say) never lawfully chosen, did not only to the subversion of their State treate privately with the King of Spaine to make the crowne hereditarie, but by a publique title challenged yt, having changed the stile of Ferdinand, Maximilian, and Rodolphus, who always writte "*Nostra regna et provintiæ hæreditariæ*" into "*Nostra hæreditaria regna et provintiæ*," which transposition might assure them by what title he claymed that crowne. Since, therefore, now it is the same right that elective States should be kept in the liberty of their election, as well as hereditary kingdomes in the succession of their true and lawfull heires, the Bohemians might justly hope that the very common interest and law of nations would oblige this kingdome to favour their proceedings. But yet (say they) he should not have taken that kingdome until this right were determined. I answered that, though it might be as well determined being in the possession of his Highnes as of Ferdinand, yet that it was easie to judge that theer needed no other determination to satisfie the world but the public actions of Ferdinand notoriously overthrowing the ancient tenor and liberty of that State, as in their Manifest more plainly

appeareth; howsoever that his Highnes had all reason to accept the offer of this crowne, his contrie of the Hault Palatinat being so near, that, when Bohemia had byn given to any else, his Highnes must have stood upon his perpetuall guarde, and, for refusing one, perchance have lost both contries, which was the reason certainly why the Princes of the Union prevailed so soone with the Palatines Highnes to accept yt. But there is danger, they say, least the Empire at any time should be devolved to some one of the Religion, and that, rather then hazard that, it were better not to suffer his Highnes to be King of Bohemia. I told them it was more then I knew if his Highnes pretended to the Empire, but that, if he should do so, the Duke of Saxe his late opposition of himself might remove that scruple; since, whensoever he joynes with the Ecclesiastiques, there wilbe more voices against the King of Bohemia then with him, so that for the generall poinct of religion they had no occasion to feare, and for any particular danger the Catholique cause might suffer in the precincts of Bohemia, besides that they had no reason to suspect yt, the Catholiques together with the Protestants haveing chosen him with one common voice, his Highnes lettre from Amberg of the 20th of November might assure them the contrary, that being farre either from his religion or practise[a] those barbarous cruelties against the Romaine Catholiques that Ferdinand had used against the Evangeliques both living and dead. Howsoever that I hoped they would never give Ferdinand succours upon the poinct of religion, since they could not but foresee that it was a reason that must necessarily divide Christendome, and, from a private and particular, make this a publique and universall warre, which how unsafe yt was for them I doubt not but their wisdomes did discerne. In conclusion, after these and many other reasons, which for security I omitte, and which, if not satisfie, did at least silence them from further dispute, I ever found them all agree in this sentence, that if his Highnes did lay no clayme to the Empire, and that the Catholiques in Bohemia might enjoye their consciences, that this king-

[a] Perhaps "to use" is omitted.

dome would be a spectator; and these are the condicons on which, if this State can receyve satisfaction, yt will certainly remayne indifferent and neutrall, though I nothing doubt not but many particular persons will goe on either side. I will come from their will to their powre, from which I shall drawe more forcible arguments to satisfie his Highnes of their unaptnes at this time to give any assistance to either partie, their treasure *d'espargne* being quite exhausted, their rents to three quarters of a yeare anticipated, and themselves without any extraordinarie means, unles the casualties of the venal offices doe furnish them, to rayse any great summe; and for their soldiours without money there wilbe no use. Besides the late divisions of their princes, and the discontent of those of the Religion (which is growne to that extremitie, that this State dothe speak of raysing forces to suppresse them), are reasons of great moment to withdraw their sight to the inward of their owne constitution. From which whensoever they shall turne their eyes, I hope yt shalbe to see the prosperity of our cause.

When Furstenberg the Emperor's ambassador extraordinarie ys gone, I shalbe able to write with more certainty. It is thought the noyse they make of raysing an armye against those of the Religion in France is nothing but a colour to deny the Emperor; the truth of which will appeare shortly. In the mean while I shall not faile to make as timely discoveries as may be into these these things. So submitting with all humility my endeavours herein to your Sacred Majestys graciouse and benigne censure, I rest for ever

Your Sacred Ma^{tics}
most faithfull, most obedient, and
most affectionate subject and servant,
E. H.

Paris, ult^{o} Dec. 1619 st: vet.

No. LXVIII.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 69.]

[Paris, Jan. $\frac{1}{11}$, 1620.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Firstenberg hath receyved his answer, upon which newes I desired M^rs^ de Luynes and de Puisieulx to let me know what I might certifie his Ma^ty^ heerin. They both assured mee that this King would proceed with all respect towards his Majesty. I tolde them Firstenberg gives out great words and saith this State hath promised succourse to the Emperour, but I was entreated to believe what they told mee, though (said Mons^r^ de Puisieulx) wee have thrice entreated his Ma^ty^ would declare himself in this busines of Bohemia, but could never obteine answer, and that the affaire did not presse them so much as to be any further importunate; which makes mee suspect that, if his sacred Majesty continew to take no notice of this busines, that this State will take that occasion to resolve without his Ma^ty^. But I am heer to obey, and not to give direccons, onely I have taken the boldnes to offer unto his sacred Majesty a little discourse[a] of the busines, as they understand it heer, which I beseech your Honor (if yt be worthy his Majesties sight) to present unto his Ma^ty^ as an accompt of my proceedings in this busines. They speak of sending an ambassage into Germanie; a little more time will discover their intentions, which I hope will have no grownd from that the Jesuits propose as the greatest interest of religion, I having often told them that reason would divide Christendome, for, though the affaire of Bohemia was not every man's quarrell, religion was; in which case I protested them the first disturbers of the publique peace. This is all for the present, so I rest

Your Honours very humble and most
faithfull frend and servant
E. H.

Paris, 1 Jan. 1619. s^t^ Angl^o^.

[a] No. LXVII.

I have now received a message from this King by Mr de Boneil Mr of the Ceremonies, which I was desired to assure the King my master that they would proceed with very great respect to his Majesty of Great Bretagne in this affaire of Bohemia, though (said he) this Kings alleance obligeth his Maty very much unto the other side. There is an ambassador of Savoy come hither by whom I have received lettres from the Duke, wherin his Highnes professeth all love and service to his Maty.

No. LXIX.

PHILIP III. TO THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

[Archives du Royaume de Belgique. Correspondence Espagnole.]

[Madrid, January $\frac{3}{13}$, 1620.]

SERmo SENOR,

He visto las cartas de V. A. hasta los 9 del pasado, y entendido por ellas el estado que ultimamente tenian las cosas de Alemaña y las prebenciones que conbendria hazer para el remedio dellas de aqui a la primabera; y estimo a V. A. como es razon el cuydado que ha tenido de avisarme de lo que a esto toca con tanta particularidad y distincion que es muy proprio de V. A. y de su gran zelo, y aunque el estado de mi hazienda es el que V. A. save, y todo lo que se provee cada año para esse exercito y otras partes, y lo que se ha gastado con la gente que por mi quenta sirve en Alemania; todavia, por lo que V. A. propone y le pareze que conviene, he resuelto y mandado que con toda brevedad se encamine a essos estados el Terzio del Mro de Campo Diego Luis de Olibera que se levanta en Portugal, y que, de la Infanteria Española que al presente se halla en Napoles, vayan otros dos mill soldados y quatro mill Napolitanos que tambien ay alli, y demas desto el Terzio del Mro de Campo Ro de Lombardos que esta en Cerdeña toda gente vieja y de provecho, y que sobre esto se junte ahy lo demas que se pudiere

para formar el exercito que ha de entrar desde ay por el Palatinato: regulando a la provission de un millon de ducados que se ha de sacar de los Reynos de Napoles y Sicilia repartidos en diez messes, cien mill ducados en cada uno, que es quanto se puede encaminar desta parte demas de los 130,000 ducados de les provisiones ordenarias de esse exercito: y va se tratando que esta suma y otro millon que tambien se ha de proveer al Conde d'Oñate en la misma forma para el sustento de lo que tiene a cargo el Conde de Bucoy y rehacer aquellos tercios se pueda yr pagando desde primero de Noviembre con lo que se provee como queda dicho para esse exercito, de todo lo qual me ha parecido avisar a V. A. para que tenga entendida mi voluntad y yntencion y lo que de aqui se puede hazer, y que no se perdera punto para que, junto el dinero y gente, se obre a la primabera con el acierto que se conlia de la prudencia de V. A. y conbendra animar al Duque de Baviera, y a los de la liga Catolica: que de aca se hara lo mismo, y con el Papa apretadas diligencias para que con veras concurra a estos gastos, y tambien se solicitaran para lo mismo a los principes de Italia acudiendo por todas vias a cosa tan del servicio de nuestro Señor, y en acabandose de ajuster lo del dinero y lo demas concerniente a esto, a que no se perdera ora de tempo, se despachara otro correo a V. A. para que puede yr disponiendo y encaminando lo que ahi se huviere de hazer y juntar. Nuestro Señor guarde a V. A. como desseo de Madrid a 12 de Enero, 1620.

Buen Hermano de V. A.

Juan de Ciriça. Yo el Rey.

Translation of the foregoing.

I have seen the letters of your Highness up to the $\frac{\text{29th of November}}{\text{9th of December}}$, and have learned from them what is the present state of affairs in Germany, and what are the preparations which it is fitting for us to make here in the spring in order to provide a remedy. I thank your Highness,

as is right, for the care which you have taken to inform me of all this with that particularity and distinctness which is so peculiar to your Highness, and which springs from your great zeal: and although the state of my finances is what your Highness knows it to be, and although so much has to be provided for the army in Flanders, and in other parts, as well as for the troops who are serving at my expense in Germany, nevertheless, in accordance with your Highness's recommendation, I have resolved and given orders that the regiment of the master of the camp, Diego Luis de Olivera, which is being levied in Portugal, may go with all speed to the states of the Low Countries, and that two thousand other soldiers of the Spanish infantry who are at present in Naples, and four thousand Neapolitans who are also there, may be sent to you, as well as the regiment of Lombards under the master of the camp Ro, which is in Sardinia; all of them being veteran and serviceable troops. Besides this such other forces as can be spared in Flanders can join them to form the army which is to enter the Palatinate from your side. Arrangements have been made to provide 1,000,000 ducats, which have to be furnished by the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, in separate payments of 100,000 a month for ten months; which is as much as can be sent from here, besides the 130,000 ducats of ordinary supply for that army; and it is being managed that this sum, and another million which has to be provided in the same way for the Count of Oñate for the support of the Count of Bucquoi's troops, and for the reinforcing of those regiments, may be begun to be paid on the $\frac{\text{22nd of October}}{\text{1st of November}}$ together with the before-mentioned provision for your army; of all which I have thought fit to give you advice in order that you may know my will and intention, and what it is that can be done here, and that there may not be a moment lost in getting together the money and the men, and in setting to work in the spring with such effect as is to be expected from the prudence of your Highness, and which will be fit to animate the Duke of Bavaria and those of the Catholic League. On this side we shall use equal activity, and we shall urgently entreat the Pope to take part seriously in these expenses; and we shall also solicit the Princes of Italy for the same purpose, so as to give every kind of assistance in a matter which is so much for the service of our Lord. As soon as we have succeeded in

settling the matter of the money and the rest, in which not an hour shall be lost, another post shall be despatched to your Highness, in order that you may begin to get in order and to arrange that which has to be done in Flanders.

No. LXX.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIR WALTER ASTON.

[State Papers. Spain.]

[Whitehall, January $\frac{4}{18}$, 1620.]

JAMES R.

Instructions for Sir Walter Aston, Knight Barronet, sent to reside as our Ambassador Ordinary with our good brother the King of Spayne.

The satisfaction which wee have receaved of your service during the time of your attendance as one of the gentlemen of our privie chamber hath caused us now to make choyse of you for imployment of further trust. So that wee have appoynted you to serve us in quality of our Ambassadour resident with our good brother the King of Spayne. And although, in such buisinesses as shall arrise from time to time, you shall receave particular directions suitable to the present occasions, yet for the better guiding of you in the conduct of our generall buisinesses, as likewise for the prosecuting of some such particulars as have caused us to be more speedy in your dispatch, we have thought it fitt to direct and help you by the following Instructions. The which you shall finde to consist of two principall parts. The first concerning those buisinesses, which, either in regard of ourselves or those nearely allyed unto us, are fitt presently and seriously to be treated of betwixt that King and us. The second will only consist of such things as belong properly to the place and duty of an ordinary ambassadour.

Of the first sort there are three, though not equally rype or seasoned for present negociation.

The treaty of a marriage betwixt our deare sonne the Prince of Wales and Doña Maria the second daughter to that King.

The present affayres of Germany; but more particularly those of the kingdome of Bohemia.

The uniting together of that Kings and our sea forces, for the extirpation of the Turkish and other pirats.

Touching the treaty of the marriage, you will neade at the present no large instruction, for that there is litle on our side to be said, untill wee shall further understand the reply of that King unto the answer that we made unto such propositions as were brought from thence by the Lord Digbye our Vice Chamberleyn at his last ymployment. The which our answer was carryed thither by the Conde of Gondomar, of whose returne hither with that King's resolution we are in continuall expectance. And then wee shall give you such further directions as our service shall require. In the meane time, we would have you so often as any occasion shalbe offered, either by that King or any of his principall ministers, to enter into any discourse of the said match, to give them all assurance of our reall and sincere meaning, and that they shall fynde in this, suitably to all the rest of our actions, that our professions and intentions shall ever goe together. And that in case there shalbe on that side a free and willing meeting of us half way for the clearing and overcomming of such difficulties as may arrise, wee doubt not but the integrity of our intentions shall appeare by the effects. But although this, as for the present, is as much as wee would have you treate or say in the said buisiness, yet, for the better enabling you for our service upon any occasion that may happen hereafter, wee will give order to the Lord Digbye (who hath beene ymployed in the said treatye) to acquaint you with the true state therof, to the end that you may applye it to such severall directions as you shall receave from us hereafter.

The buisinesses of Germany are those which at this present are most pressing. For that part of them which concerneth the Prince of Transilvania, as wee have beene a stranger to all his proceedings,

so wee would not have you to intermedle with any thing that concerneth him or his buisinesses. Only yf you shall there heare or fynde that it hath beene advertised from Constantinople, that our ambassadour resident there should have done offices with the Great Turke for the advantage of the said Prince, and to the prejudice of the present Emperour and of the House of Austria, you shall disclayme any directions or privitye of ours in that kynde, and that yf wee shall fynde he hath done any such thing, the publique demonstration which wee shall make of our displeasure shall give that King and the world sufficient satisfaction of our sinceritye. Though we rather beleeve, yf any thing hath beene advertised into Spayne of this nature, it hath beene altogether without ground, for that our minister well knoweth how displeasing it would be unto us that he should be the instrument of prejudice to the House of Austria, with whome wee have so neare allyance.

For the buisinesses of Bohemia, which very nearly concerne us, both in regard that wee first concurred with that King in an intended course of mediation, as likewise for that the success of things hath cast both the election and possession of that Crowne upon a Prince that is deare unto us, and hath matched with our sole daughter, it wilbe fitt that you goe fully and perfectly instructed. And therefore to the end that you may tread in the same paths and hold the same language which our agent hath hitherto beene directed to do, wee think fitt breifely to have a narration sett downe unto you of what hath passed in that buisiness betwixt the King and us.

About July 1618, wee receaved advertisement that the Bohemians upon hard usage, and pretence of breache of their priviledges, had taken armes against the King Ferdinando the now Emperour, who therein craved our favor and assistance; and presently after sent us the particular heads of their complaynts and greivances, which wee (out of our affection to our good brother the King of Spayne) sent presently unto him, knowing how much the quiet and peace of the House of Austria concerned him; which he seemed

to take extraordinarily kyndely at our hands, and made knowne unto us the desire which he had that wee should send thither an ambassadour who might concurre with the Conde De Onate, who resided in Germany for him, in all good offices for the mediating and compounding of the said differences betwixt Ferdinãndo and the Bohemians, and in the interim made no answer to those complaynts and grievances which wee had sent him; hereupon wee nominated the Lord Viscount Doncaster, a person more then ordinarily qualified, one of our Councell of Estate, and of nearest attendance about our persone, and dispatched him away with what speed we could with instructions suitable to what was by the King desired. The Viscount Doncaster in his way towards Vienna mett the Emperour at Saltsburge, where he had audience; but receaved from him an answer which was farr from his expectation; for though wee must saie the said Emperour did use tearmes of all fitting respect towards us, yet he seemed not to interteyne this our mediation in such sort as by the engagements and promises which wee had receaved from the King of Spayne wee had just cause to expect, for that he told him that the differences betwixt the Bohemians and himself stood already referred to foure of the Princes of the Empire. Afterwards the Viscount Doncaster visited the Spanish ambassadour, from whome he likewise found over much coldness and a language to the same tenor which had formerly beene held to him by the King Ferdinando; only he added that the state of the buisiness was now much changed since our invitation by his master, and that the Emperour now wanted not forces to reduce the Bohemians to their duties, which as it could not but seeme strange unto our ambassadour, so likewise when it broke out amongst the Bohemians and that party, who had conceaved their chiefe hope of any equall or indifferent conditions to be placed in this our mediation, and now seing themselves likely to be frustrated of this their hope and termes of all reconcilliation to growe desperate, they held that further courses of treaty and amusement could not but be most dangerous to their present condition;

and so resolved to growe to the election of a new king, which by a general assent fell to our deare sonne in lawe, the then Prince Palatine. Herewith he presently made us acquainted, desiring our assistance in case wee should advise him to accept the said offer of the Bohemians. But, in the interim, it seemeth he was so pressed for his resolution by the Bohemians, that, without expectance of our advise or answer, he accepted of their offer.

In so much now that, both in regard of the present treatyes in force betwixt the Princes of the Union and our self, as likewise for the neareness of our said deare sonne, whome the Bohemians have now chosen for their King, it may be supposed that these thinges have not beene done without our consent and privitye. And wee, being sensible how nearely it will touche our honor and reputation to have any underhand menage to the prejudice of those Princes, at whose instance wee have publiquely undergone the person of a mediator, have thought it fitt, by our letters to the King of Spayne, to give him (as we likewise shall do the rest of the world) full satisfaction of the directness and sinceritye of our proceedings herein. And hereupon likewise wee caused true copies of all such letters as wee had of late time written to the Princes of the Union, or to any other concerning the affayres of Germany, to be sent unto that King, to the end that he might trüly see how differing the successe of things hath fallen out from what wee then counselled and advised, and how farr from any foreknowledge of ours. These letters our agent, whome you shall fynde in that Court, shall have order to communicate with you, as likewise all further directions which he hath receaved, for the clearing and setting right of our honor in this poynt, the which wee would have you likewise very carefully to poursue; for that there is no earthely thing that wee do more desire to uphold and maynteyne then the justness and truth of all our actions, and the purity of that honor which belongeth to the place which under God wee hold here on earthe. And therefore yf at your arrivall yow shall not fynde that King and his chiefe ministers fully satisfied with what already hath beene done on our behalf, you shall not

omitt any thing that either may confirme them in the assurance of this our sinceritye, or that may remove any doubtes, scruples, or jealousies, which either the unluckyness of accidents or the industry or art of others may desire to rayse. And forasmuch as wee have beene informed that that King, or his principall ministers, have taken exceptions to some particulars of the Viscount Doncaster's carriage (as it should seeme upon the advertisements of the Conde de Onate), as on the one side we should be much displeased yf wee should fynde he had in any thing gone contrary to his instructions, and our intention, which was to labour with all care and industry to mediate an accommodation upon just termes betwixt the King Ferdinando and the Bohemians, so we may not condemne our minister and so auncient a servant unheard, especially upon such advertisements as wee hope will prove not to be well grounded, comparing the complaynts that wee have heard from thence with the dispatches that wee have receaved from him. And in particular whereas they would blame him for seeming litle pleased with the answer that he receaved from the now Emperour, that the buisinesses of Bohemia were already referred to foure Princes of the Empire, whereby our mediation should seeme not to be receaved, as wee had cause to expect, or else to be mingled with such company as he had no commission to joyne with; so that as he could not but fynde the one contrary to his expectation, so he could not resolve in the other without our further directions, which he speedily craved, and receaved from us such answer as will sufficiently testifie the directness of our intentions, which was that wee so really desired that good accommodation for which he was ymployed, that without standing upon witnesses and puntillos (so that the good worke wee aymed at of quieting and setling the affayres of Germany might be really effected) wee would not be scrupulous to admitt of the company or intervention of any Prince that might be ayding or assisting thereunto. And thus much you may (as in your discreation you shall see cause) make knowne there.

The second exception which wee have heard taken against the

Viscount Doncaster is that he should industriously labor the protracting of the Emperors election, thereby hoping to have frustrated or disturbed it. Of this complaynt wee conceave there can be no just cause, for that the motions that were in this kynde were either to the Emperor himself or to the Spanish Ambassadour with good intention, as judging it to conduce to the mediation which he laboured to effect. For having sent unto us for the directions above specifyed, for the joyning with those Princes of the Empire which were now nominated, he only desired to enterteyne the time till he might receave our order, especially for that he conceaved the election of the King Ferdinando to the Empire would make the Bohemians to be more desperate, and render the poynt of accommodation more difficult.

Thirdly, wee heare they should take exceptions that upon the Election of the then Count Palatine to the kingdome of Bohemia, our said Ambassadour being at Leidge, should have offred to have made publique fyers of joye, but that he was therin restrayned by the magistrates of the towne. Hereof wee have had no kynde of notice, but only by the complaynts from thence; and, having inquired of some of our servants that are returned from Germany, wee have just cause to beleeve that it will prove that the Conde de Onate hath beene mistaken in his advertisements. Sure we are that our ambassadour had no such direction from us; though to deale freely with that King, as wee shall do in all things else, wee have beene advertised that divers others of our ministers abroade, merely out of the neareness of our said sonne in lawe unto us, have of their owne heades made some demonstrations of joye and congratulation, wherin they have beene so farr from being approved by us, that they have receaved rebuke and reprehension for their forwardness in that kynde without our speciall direction.

We have caused these our proceedings touching the affayres of Germany to be thus largely sett downe unto you; for that they being the cheife buisinesses, on the success and yssue whereof the eye of the Christian world is like cheifely to be fixed, you might

thereby be the better enabled upon all occasions to justefye what what we have hitherto done, or to poursue such directions as we shall hereafter give you. For the present wee shall only give you further in charge concerning this business, that before all things you informe yourself of Mr. Cottington, our agent, how that King and his cheife ministers rest satisfied with those letters and declarations, which wee have caused already to be made unto them. For yf they (as by late letters wee have receaved from that King wee have cause to beleeve) should so well and rightly conceave of our proceedings, as the sincerytye of them deserveth, and no way retayne any jealousy or scruple, it will not be proper for you over seriously or industriously further to press it. So likewise, on the other side, yf upon the satisfaction which wee have already endeavoured to give them, and upon the clearing of any further doubts which you shall yet see to remayne, they shall not rest satisfyed and seeme respectful of this our freindly and cleare manner of proceeding, wee would then have you (as cheefely tendring our honor) to lett them knowe in a fayre sort, that, although for the generall upholding of the integrity of all our actions, we held it fitt to make declaration to the world of our sincerytye in this particular buisiness which, by reason of many accidents and circumstances, might have lyen open to some mistrust and jealousies; yet our proceedinges, for the satisfying of that King in particular, have beene so respectfull and affectionate, that wee cannot but judge them to have merited from him not only a kynde and worthy acceptance, but a friendly requitall, by as free a proceeding with us in all things that shalbe hereafter treated of betwixt us.

Concerning the proposition that hath beene made touching the uniting of that Kings and our forces against the pirates, wee, being moved by the many complaynts of our subjects and the justnes of the cause, held it honorable unto us to be the inviter of divers of our neighbore Princes to joyne for the rooting out of these wicked kynde of people, which are generall enemies to mankynde. But, for that the cheife resort of the said pirats is upon the coast of that

Kings dominions, and that his ports are more proper and of most use for the prosecuting of such an enterprise, we held it fitt first to treate and setle things with that King. Whereupon we gave order to the Lord Digbye, when we last sent him into Spayne our ambassadour extraordinary, to propound the buisiness there, which he did accordingly, and received an answer of much willing acceptance in the generall, though some respite was then craved for the disgesting of the buisiness into particular heads, which since wee have receaved from that King, and have made them to be considered of by a selected nomber of our councell, who have made such alterations and additions as they think requisite. But wee suppose the differences are nothing so materiall but they will admitt of a very easy reconciliation. And for that we have long expected the Conde of Gondomar, who wee conceave will come fully instructed in the same buisiness, wee referred the accommodation of the poynts in difference till his coming: but, in the interim, wee wrote unto our good brother the King of Spayne that wee would not (by Gods permission) fayle the next spring to be in a readyness to proceede joyntly with him, and so accordingly wee have now given order for all fitting preparations to be made. And Mr. Cottington, our agent there, hath already sent unto him copyes of the articles, and of the difficulties that have arisen, and order to facilitate them there all he may. So that wee doubt not but you shall fynde the buisiness well prepared to your hands, which wee would have you to poursue, and to lett them knowe in what forwardness we are here, and how usefull wee conceave it will be to both our crowns, not only for the remedying of so great a mischeife, but for the beginning and inchoation of a greater love and fraternity betwixt our subjects, by this their conjunction in armes, wee will give order that all such papers as have passed on either side in this buisiness shalbe delivered unto you. And as you shall fynde by Mr. Cottington at your arrivall in that court the present estate of this buisiness to be, so wee would have you to proceed, to the end that the said enterprise may no longer be deferred but till the next summer, for that wee fynde

by experience, that both the mischeife and the power of the said pirats doth dayly increase by this forbearance of them.

The second part of these your instructions will consist principally of two generall poynts, which are common and proper to the office of an ordinary ambassadour. The first is the conservation of frendship and amitye betwixt us and that King, suitable to the treatyes of the peace and allyance which stand in force betweene us. The second is the observation which is to be made of their particular motions and aspects one towards another; and likewise of the courses and government which they hold within themselves.

For the first, our pleasure is that you make a free and large expression unto that King of the sinceritẙe of our affection towards him; and how much wee desire not only the continuance of the peace and amitie which we have ever held with him, but also how glad wee will be to lay hold of all occasions that may conduce to the nearer uniting and knitting together of ourselves and our crownes in all princely and brotherly love and freindship. And to that effect, as also to give credit unto yourself, you shall have our letters, which at your first audience you shall present unto that King, and withall lett him knowe that for your owne particular you are very willingly entered into that imployment, wherein you hope so to behave yourself as may be to your Masters good liking and his Ma^ties^ good satisfaction and contentment. You shall also in our name very affectionately salute the Prince of Spayne, and the Princess his wife, and likewise all the rest of that King's children, whome we require you particularly to visit, and to signifye our love and well wishes towards them. To this poynt also will apperteyne the necessary complement which you are to use with the ambassadours and ministers of other Princes resident in that Court, who doubtless at your first arrivall there will come and visit you, with whome we are pleased that you hold correspondency, using them with all respect and courtesye according to the qualitye of the persons whome they represent. And intimating unto them how much wee do value and esteeme their freindship, so farr as in your owne discretion you shall

see cause, telling them that you have express order from us so to do.

But as well to prevent competition for precedency as also to avoyde the jealousyes which the world might conceave of our sinceritye in the religion which wee profess, and wherin by God's grace wee are resolved to live and dye, wee would have you to eschewe all conferences or meetings with the Pope's Nuncio, to or from whome you shall forbeare either to give or receave visits. Notwithstanding, as the Pope pretends to be a secular prince, wee are willing to hold all civile offices of freindship with him, so as they extend not to poynts of conscience nor matter of religion.

And wee do command you that you hold all good correspondency with others our Ambassadours and Ministers, which reside for us with other Princes and States with whome we have friendship or allyance, as in Germany, France, Venice, Savoye, with the Archedukes, and with the States of the United Provinces. As we have likewise directed them to correspond with you, and by letters mutually to advertise one another of all such things as may concurre to the better enabling of eache others to discharge the dutyes of your places, and for the advancement of your service.

The second poynt of this part of your instruction wilbe principally to observe the comportment of that King and State towards us and our subjects; then the correspondency which he hath with other princes and potentates; and lastly how the course of all buisinesses runneth betweene him and his owne subjects.

For the first, to the end that you may the better understand what to expect from them in the course of their proceedings towards our selfe and our subjects, and with more confidence require satisfaction upon all occasions that shalbe offred, wherin they shall either fayle of their respect to us or of doing right and justice to those that are our subjects, and are to be protected by us, you shall have delivered unto you copies of the treatyes which have formerly beene betweene that King and us, according to which wee require you to governe yourself in all particular cases that shall happen unless by

spetiall direction or instruction you shall have order to the contrary.

To this purpose it wilbe fitt for you to take notice of all such suites and controversyes as at this present any of our subjects either of this realme or of our realmes of Scotland or Ireland have in that Kings dominions; and, according to the quality of the wrong which shalbe done unto them, to require reparation agreable to justice and equitye; wherein you shall deal freely with them, and lett them know that, as to the subjects of the King of Spayne there is here all possible right and justice done, and that with fitting and convenient expedition, so we do likewise expect that our subjects there should receave all suitable and correspondent dispatch in their buisinesses, according to the nature and qualitye of them.

It will be requisite for you to observe the manner of that King's proceeding towards such of our subjects as either for private discontents or coulor of religion have withdrawne themselves from our dominions and live under that King's protection, having a vigilant eye upon their dependencyes, and by whome they shalbe there cheifely cherished, and how ymployed, and what kynde of intelligence they there hold with other fugitives remayning either in the Low Countryes or in Italy, and therof from time to time give us advertisement. And in case any of them or any others either Jesuits or Priests shall address themselves unto you, and desire to do you service either by way of intelligence or otherwise, wee do hereby give you authoritye to conferr with them, and to interteyne them or make such use of them as in your owne discretion you shall see may tend to the advancement of our service. Alwayes provided, that they be not such as are traytors or rebels declared or proclaymed, with whome you shall neither have communication nor dealing at all without our speciall and particular direction.

Touching the correspondency which the King of Spayne holdeth with other princes his neighbours and allyes, it will be best discovered by keeping good quarter with the Ambassadors and Ministers of princes resident in that Court. And likewise by giving not

only your eares to such as it may be will offer you their service, but fitting rewards and gratuities according to the qualitye of the persons and the services they shall do you.

Further you are to have an eye to the motions of that King and State within itself, and informe yourself from time to time of all such preparations as shall there be made, which wilbe of three sorts, mony, men, and shipping. First you may observe yf that King shall rayse any greate summes of monyes how they are like to be disposed of, and whither remitted, for by that means it will easily be guessed to what purpose they were raysed. Likewise you shall do well to have some correspondents in all the principal ports of Spayne, who may give you particular and certeyn intelligence of all such provisions of men, victualls, or shipping, as at any time may be making, or to be sett forth, for in such case yf their rendevoux be at Cales, Sevill, or the south parts of Spayne, especyally yf there shalbe any preparation of gallyes, it is probable that their designe is either upon some part of Africa or in the Mediterranean Sea. But yf you fynde forces by sea providing at Lisbone, or any of the King of Spaynes ports on this side the Northerne Cape, then it may be thought that the action is intended towardes these parts of the world. And therefore you shall in such case be carefull to give us particular and speedie advertisement thereof.

For the present this is as much as wee shall neede to give you by way of instruction. Other directions you shall receave as occasions arrise upon your advertisements from thence, which wee would have you according as wee have delivered our pleasure by word of mouth to address to our right trusty and right welbeloved councellor the Lord Digbye, who hath long served us in that court, and whome wee yet intend further to ymploy there, and therefore hold it very proper that he be still continued in the knowledge of those affayres. From him likewise you shall receave our pleasure in such things as hereafter wee shall have cause from time to time to direct you in. When you shall have receaved these our instructions, together with our letters, you shall make your ymmediate and speedy repayre to

the Court of the King of Spayne, in which the less time is lost the better service wee shall think you do us. And wee remit to your discretion to make your journey by sea, or by land, as shalbe for your owne commoditye and likely to be of greatest expedition. Geven at our Palace at Whitehall the 5th of January, 1619.

No. LXXI.

MR. FRANCIS NETHERSOLE TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Domestic, cxii. 10.]

London, January $\frac{8}{18}$, 1619.

My Lord,

Being this morning at Mr. Secretary Naunton his chamber I there found a packet newly come from your Lordship, and was made beleeve that the post had also letters from your Lordship to my Lord and me. My desire to have given your Lordship some accompt of the commaundement they may contayne hath made me deferre writing by this ordinary so late that I must crave your pardon if now I do it tumultuary, and my Lord not at all for this time, being now taken up with receyving an honourable company who doe this night supp at his house, and after supper are to be entertayned with a running ballet which the two Marquises,[a] with other Lords and gentlemen, have at severall nightes dansed at the French Ambassadors, my Lady Hattons, my Lord of Exeter, and my Lord of Warwickes, and are now pleased to doe my Lord the honor to end at Essex house, where your Lordship and my Lady will be very heartily wished. The King himselfe will be present at it, as he hath beene more than once already, and this (as small a circumstance as your Lordship may thinke it) hath notwithstanding beene a chiefe occasion that my Lord could not yet gett opportunity to present the States letters and

[a] Buckingham and Hamilton.

answere to his Ma^ty. Your Lordship will not therefore expect to heare from me as yet what resolution is likely to be taken in that great busines, which you shall doe from my Lord with the first possibility. But in the meane time I will adventure, out of the same freedome of discourse I have ever held with your Lordship, to acquaint you with such symptomes as appeare before the crisis. My Lord at his arrivall before he went to Court sent me to feele the ayre of the place. Every man I mett spake despayringly of his Ma^tyes intention to declare himselfe really in the assistance of his sonne, and yet every man could likewise tell me that his Ma^ty had openly at his table at Newmarket published the small opinion he had of the King of Spayne his proceding sincerely in that treaty of marriage. I was told that the Spanish agentes here had by order from their master made a complaynt against my Lord that he in stead of mediating a peace had fomented the warre in Bohemia, beene a principall instrument in the translation of that crowne, and *de facto* that he had a desire while he was at Liege to have made bonfires upon the nieues of the Election of the Prince Palatine, and upon that occasion had receyved an affront there. These, as impudent calumniations as they are, I heard had taken some hold of his Ma^ty, and yet withall I heard that his Ma^ty had declared the little beleefe he had of the Comte d'Ogniates trust or honesty who made the originall relation. My Lord hath since by demanding to be confronted with the Spanish ministers easily cleared his innocence therein to them, and they have promised to satisfy their master, but cunningly desire that his Ma^ty, to make it appeare to the world that he had no hand in this action before it was done, will now contrive to forbeare to mayntayne it afterward. In conformity to this intolerance, and to the character I have heretofore given your Lordship, we are as yet forbidden to pray for the King of Bohemia, and Bishop Bayly who did it at Paules crosse since Christmas hath beene rebuked for his forwardnes, and yet this very day his Ma^ty was unwilling that the Baron Donah should come to the maske at my Lordes for feare that the French Ambassador, who was formerly invited, should not in speaking to him

call his master only the Prince Palatine, in his Ma^{tys} hearing. Thes are the inscrutable depths of his Ma^{tys} incomparable wisedome, to amuse his sonnes enemyes, and I trust will at last appeare such to his friends as all good patriots wishe and pray. As the day breaketh, your Lordship shall heare more clearly from me agayne. Meane while be pleased to excuse this haste and confusion, which I chose rather to committ to your Lordships censures, then to fayle in returning your Lordship this service in acknowledgment of that infinite obligation I am bound in to be for ever.

Your Lordships most faythfull and
most humble servant,
FRA. NETHERSOLE.

Essex House, this 8th Jan.

My Lord of Suffolkes and his Ladyes getting out of the Towre with the loose [of] both their sonnes places in Court, Sir Thomas Lake his deliverance likewise, but not his Ladyes servant (?), she will not yield to make her submission, were I presume last weekes newes to you. We have beene all this weeke in expectation of creations of officers and some Lords, and are yet to morrow, with what truth next weeke will tell you.

No. LXXII.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[Add. MSS. 7,082, fol. 70.]

[Paris, January $\frac{8}{18}$, 1620.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your Honours of the 17 of Dec. came to my hands this 7 of Jan. cod: st^{o}. in which I finde nothing that my former have not answered, so that I hope, before this, your Honour hath receyved satisfaction

in all these particulars. This is therefore to confirme my former dispatches, being still advertised on all sides that Firstenberg had got good words, and less he could not expect; but for promises of succours they are implyed in such condicions that many of the wisest think there will nothing follow. Howsoever it is of great consequence, if he obtaine that this State declare yt self for Ferdinand, which I certainly believe, unles, as in my relation to his Ma^{ty} I said, they heer can be satisfied that their is no pretence to the Empire nor against the Romish Catholique religion in Bohemia. It rests that his Ma^{ty} in his wisedome resolve whether or no theese objections shalbe cleared, and for mee to obey. One thing I beseech your Honour to believe, and assure his Ma^{ty}, that, upon my life, I have no way engaged his Ma^{ties} name, and that all I have done hath byn only to this end, that this State would not resolve any thing without advising with his Ma^{ty} first; which was my parte, and which I obteined of the principall ministers; though I now doubt, unlesse his Ma^{ty} be a little pleased to open himself, and require at least the indifferency of this State (which may be done without that his Ma^{ty} shall any way submit himselfe), they heer wilbe forced at length to yeild even to the importunacy of Ferdinand, whose ministers will in the mean while publishe their favours to all advantage, therby both to give themselves and their cause more reputacion. But this Kings message (wherof I writ in my last) doth much quiet mee, though not so much as to keepe mee from having a watche upon their least actions, wherof upon occasion your Honour shalbe advertised.

No. LXXIII.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 72.]

[Paris, January $\frac{13}{23}$, 1626.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

If the advises I give from hence had no better foundacion then from the ordinarie passages of words and protestacions even of the greatest, I should send your Honour variouse and oftentimes contradictorie relations. I am therfore the lesse curious to examine them, being contented in this affaire of Bohemia to have confronted the common voice of the Jesuited party with the Kings message by the Master of the Ceremonies, who desired mee to give credit to no such reporte, saying he had commandement from the King his master, to assure mee that their proceeding in this busines should be with all respect to his Ma^ty^; which I was so desirouse to make good that I caused a frend of mine to repeat yt to this King, that I might the more oblige him to the performance of his promise, and heerwith meant to rest satisfied, as knowing that, notwithstanding their conseils of warre may be secret, their preparations must be open and notorious. But, observing now orders to be given for having their cavallerie in readines, I thought good to examine the causes, which I find may be three; first, to awe those of the Religion whose Deputies are newly returned resolved not to depart their assemblie till they have satisfaction in their demands for the observation of the late Kings edict:—secondly, to take in the town of Metz, which Espernon seems to hold against the King, and to expell[a] from government as having levyed the Kings rents in those parts to pay his owne servants, whom he calls the Kings good subjects:—thirdly, to assist the Emperour. I beleeve any cause rather than this last; for, besides that this State hath most reason to assure ytself at home, the season is altogether unproper to send troupes any long journey, especially through a newtrall or enemies contrie. I therfore allow the two former reasons as causes sufficient for them to arme; though

[a] "him from his."

even heer there be hope of accommodation; Monsieur des les Disguieres being upon his way hether by the Kings spetiall commandement, to the end (as they say) they may advise with him concerning these affaires, and Monsieur d'Espernon having the excuse of the bad payment of his pensions to obtaine his pardon. Only yt seems the Queen mother cannot be satisfied, who finding the Prince [a] by revoking the sentence against him to lay all the fault on her, rageth and threatens vengeance: but since yt is a woman and a mothers yt may be thought *brutum fulmen*, which that fallen on the church St. Peter and Maria Maggiore in Rome (as it is reported constantly heer) is not, and which Livie, were he now to write, might well insert emong their most prodigious omens. But I leave the truth of this to your Honours more certain relations, though yt be heer generally beleeved, and by a late letter from Geneva confirmed: I heare also the Pope is cold in this buisines, as knowing that, if yt growe a warre of Religion, he endangers himself more then if yt be only a warre of Germany. *Sed hæc mihi et quidem satis officiosa provincia.* I will therefore returne to yt, and for conclusion tell your Honour what the Duke de Guise told mee upon discourse of this busines, that yf the cause had bȳn good, the King my master would have declared himself before now; to whom I answered after opening the reasons, *Quelle mechanceté de se servir de la probité du Roy mon maitre pour accuser son gendre.* This is all, but the ceremonie,[d] wherof I hope your Honour shall heare shortly, wee being on all sides ready; so I rest Your Honours

Very obedient and most faithfull
frend and servant,
E. H.

Paris, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{3}$ Jan. 1619.

Postscript. Even now his Ma^{ty} hath defferred the ceremonie to the 2d of Febr. st: no. and saith he doth it for the more solemnitie.

[a] The Prince of Condé.

[b] Of swearing to the renewal of the Treaty of Alliance.

No. LXXIV.

JAMES I. TO FREDERICK, KING OF BOHEMIA.

[State Papers. Germany.]

[January $\frac{13}{23}$, 1620.]

MON TRES-CHER FILZ.

Je ne vous puis donner autre response sur les bonnes nouvelles que ce gentilhomme vostre serviteur m'apporta; sinon de louer Dieu pour ceste nouvelle benediction, qu'il luy a pleu de donner tant à moy qu' à vous en l'accroissement de vostre famille,[a] esperant aussy que ma fille vostre chere compagne commence desja à reprendre ses forces; ainsy priant le mesme Dieu de continuer ses benedictions sur vous et toute vostre famille je demeureray a jamais

Vostre très affectionné père,

JAQUES R.

No. LXXV.

NOEL DE CARON TO THE STATES GENERAL.

[Extract.]

[Transcripts from the Archives of the Hague. Add. MSS. 17,677, K. fol. 13.]

[London, January $\frac{14}{24}$, 1620.

Alsoo den Visconte Doncaster hier was aengecomen ende dat mijn heere den greffier d'Aerssen mij sijne depesche by copije heeft gesonden, soo hebbe ick oick naervolgende sijn advis en begeerte, allemogelick devoir aen syne Ma^t^ gedaen, omme sijne depesche te seconderen, ende hare Ma^t^ ten hoochsten versocht dat sij emmers in 't eynde soude willen resolveren de saecke van Bohemien te assisteren, ende soo verre te verstiven, dat sijnen sone den coninck ende de coninginne sijne dochter in't selve rijcke soude mogen werden gemainteneert ende gesecondeert, dat sonder sijne Ma^ts^ hulpe ende assistentie apparentelick de selve coningen niet en souden

[a] By the birth of Prince Rupert.

connen subsisteren, gemerckt den paus, den coninck van Spaingne, met alle de papiste princen daertegen sullen opposeren, ende bij alle middelen sullen sien te beletten, aengesien dese saecke seer prejudiciabel tegen haerlieder religie soude wesen. Daeromme alsoo 't eene saecke van de hoochste consequentie was, stekkende tot preservatie van de gansche christerlijcke religie, ende van Hooch Duijtslant, oick ty gevolghe van alle andere landen van christendom, mitsgaeders van alle haer Ma^ts^ rijcken in 't particulier, dat sijne Ma^t^ nootshalven haer niet langer ongeresolveert en conde houden, dat sijne Ma^t^ self conde sien dat het de hant Gods was, die dese occasion uit den hemel sondt tot bevrijdinge van alle godsaelige ende vrome luyden. Ick bevondt haer Ma^t^ (om de waerheijt te seggen) wat ongeresolveert, doch verhope beter. Sij heeft nu tot tweemael metten ambassadeur van coninck van Bohemien, den Baron van Dona gesprochen die (soo sij mij seide) daer mit sulche satisfactie ende contentement gebrocht en heeft, als sij wel verwachte, dat den Baron Dona, sijnen broeder, aen wien sij hadde versocht (doen hij van heer vertrock) dat hij sonderlinge soude poghen aen hem te bringen declaratie ende justificatie dat het rijcke van Bohemien (als sy pretendeerden) electiff was, 't welck desen ambassadeur hem soo directelijck niet gebrocht en heeft, dan wel vele circumstantien waer mede men deselve electie eenicksins conde paillieren, maer hadde aen haere Ma^t^ belooft dese saecke breder ende naerder by gescrifte te justifieren 't welck sy mij seyde, noch alle daghe te verwachten, omme haer resolutie oock naerder en breder te formeren. Daer entuschen hadde aen de agenten van co: van Spagne ende ertsher: verclaert, dat indien sij sulcke justificatie van die van Bohemien souden connen cryghen, waer mede sij ten rechten Ferdinandum souden hebben verworpen ende sijnen soone voor coninck gecoren, dat sij met lijff ende goet dese saecke souden willen defenderen, die (soo sij my seyde) haer geantwoort hadden, dat sij haer gelijck daerinne souden geven, en dat sij wel soude doen. Sij seyde my oick dat dese agenten haer daertegen in handen hadden gestelt seecker geschrifte by forme van apologie ende manifeste, waerinne geprobeert ende

gejustificeert wert dat het rijck van Bohemien in perpetuiteyt aen het keyserrijck verplicht ende verbonden was, ende bij gevolghe aen 't huys van Oostenrijck, 't welck (soo syne Ma^t^ seijde) sy niet vremt nochte onbillich en hadde gevonden, seijde 't selve ook in handen van desen ambassadeur Dona gestelt hebben. Persisterende eyndelick met dat sy nu haeren ambassadeur Sir Walter Hasten in Spagnen sondt, die sij oock op dit stuck last sal geven, dat sij noch tijts genouch soude hebben om haer wel te resolveren, meenede in effecte nu haeren schoon soone Coninck was, ende dat sij verstont, dat hij oock taemelick wel gestablisseert was dat hij nooch in een jaer geen noit noch danger en coude hebben, soo dat ic sie ende vreese wat debvoir wij sullen connen ofte mogen doen, dat sijne Ma^t^ wel qualick tot dese resolutie sal sijn te brengen emmers alsnoch. Dan ick moet uwe ho: mo: ed: noch daerbij seggen, dat generalick meest alle die van: raede met alle de groote ende nobiliteijt van desen rijcke daer toe so genegen ende gebendeert syn, dat ick meene, dat sy niet en sullen ophouden ofte sij en sullen sijne Ma^t^ daertoe gepricht ende beweecht hebben. Voorwaer ick sie hier anders een generael miscontentement ende mishaeghen, want den coningk met niemant van dese saecke en communiceert noch met sijn raedt noch met niemant anders, dan met twee ofte drie die contrarie gesint ende geaffectionneert sijn. Ick sal neerstich ende diligent toehooren, om te weten wat resolutie hier eyntelick sal werden genomen, omme die uwe mo: ed: te laeten weten, ten eynde sij haerlieder resolutien naer advenant moghen formeren, Ick hebbe den coninck wel opentlick verclaert dat uwe mo: ed: hemlieden niet en sullen eer resolveren, ten sij dat sij sijne Ma^t^ vooren sien gaen. Ick hebbe oock op dese saecke met myn heere den Prince gesproocken, die hem daertoe wonderbar geaffectioneert toont, wenst dat den coninck hem daerinne wilde resolveren, als hy verhoopt dat hy noch in 't eynde doen sal.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

Since Viscount Doncaster arrived here, and as the Recorder D'Aerssen sent me a copy of his despatch, I have, in consequence of his advice and desire, done all good offices in my power with His Majesty, so as to second him in his business, and have entreated His Majesty most earnestly that he would at last resolve to assist the Bohemian cause, and so far to insist that his son the King and the Queen his daughter should be maintained and supported in that kingdom: since without His Majesty's help and assistance they apparently could not subsist there, as the Pope, the King of Spain, and all the popish Princes would oppose themselves to it, and will use all means to hinder it, considering this cause to be very prejudicial to their religion. Wherefore as that cause was of the highest consequence, aiming at the preservation of the whole Christian religion, and of Upper Germany, and consequently of all the other lands of Christendom, and in particular of all His Majesty's kingdoms, His Majesty of necessity could no longer remain unresolved, and His Majesty could himself see that it was the hand of God which had sent from heaven this occasion for giving freedom to all godly and pious people. I found His Majesty (to speak the truth) somewhat unresolved, yet I hope better of him. He has spoken twice with the King of Bohemia's ambassador the Baron Dohna, who (as he told me) has not brought that satisfaction and contentment which he expected, as he had asked the Baron Dohna his brother (when he left this country) to use his utmost endeavour to bring a declaration and justification of the claims of the Bohemians, who pretended that their kingdom was elective, which this ambassador had not brought in a direct manner, but had only alleged many circumstances by which the election could merely be palliated. He had, however, promised His Majesty to justify the action in writing at greater length, and it was for this, as the King told me, that he was waiting in order that he might form his resolution with fuller knowledge. In the meanwhile His Majesty had declared to the agents of the King of Spain and the Archduke that, if he could obtain from the Bohemians such a justification as would show that they had rightfully rejected Ferdinand and chosen his son to be their King, he would defend his cause with life and goods, to which, as he told me, they replyed that they would give as much in the cause as he did, and that he would be doing well. He also

told me that these agents had in opposition to this placed in his hands a certain writing in the form of an apology and manifesto, in which it was argued and demonstrated that the Kingdom of Bohemia was engaged and bound to the Empire in perpetuity, and consequently to the House of Austria, which (so His Majesty said) he had not found strange or unfair: and he said that he had placed it in the hands of the Ambassador Dohna. Persisting finally in saying that he was now sending his ambassador Sir W. Aston to Spain, to whom he would give a charge on that matter, and that he had still time enough to take a good resolution in the matter, he declared his belief that, now that his son-in-law was King, and was, as he understood, tolerably well established, he could not be in any need or danger for a year to come, so that I see and fear that whatever we may do, it will be very difficult to bring His Majesty as yet to a resolution. I must also inform Your High Mightinesses that in general all the Privy Council with the great men and the nobility of this kingdom are so inclined towards such a step, that they will not stop till they have spurred and driven him to it. Certainly I see here a general discontent and displeasure, for on this business the King communicates neither with his council nor with any one else, excepting with two or three whose opinions and affections are on the other side. I shall diligently listen to learn what resolution is finally taken here, in order to let Your High Mightinesses know, with a view to the formation of your plans for the future. I have openly told the King that you can take no resolution, till you see His Majesty leading the way. I have also spoken with the Prince on this affair. He expresses himself with wonderfully good affection to the cause, and desires that the King may take such a resolution as he hopes that he will yet do in the end.

No. LXXVI.

FREDERICK, KING OF BOHEMIA, TO JAMES I.

[State Papers. Germany.]

[Prague, January $\frac{16}{26}$, 1620.]

SIRE,

Puisque mes adversaires se renforcent de plus en plus contre moy

et ceste couronne, à laquelle il a pleu à Dieu m'apeller par une election si legitime, et qu'ils continuent de plus en plus leurs actes d'hostilitez, ainsi que Vostre Ma^te^ en est desja bien informée, je me sens obligé par droit divin et humain de pourveoir par le moyen d'une juste defensive à la conservation de mes estats et sujects. Pour l'effect de quoy j'ay donné charge et commission speciale au Sieur Jean Gray Colonel, (sur la recommendation qu'il a pleu à Vostre Ma^te^ me faire de sa persone, en laquelle j'ay desja en effet recogneu beaucoup de capacité,) de lever soubs vostre bon plaisir un regiment de deux mille homme sur vos terres à mes fraiz. Priant et requerant Vostre Ma^te^ trèsaffectueusement qu'il luy plaise non seulement avoir aggreable et permettre la dite levée; mais aussi de donner ordre audit Colonel, touchant les lieux et contrées esquelles il aura à lever son dit regiment, et sur tout favoriser leur transport et passage jusque en la ville de Hambourg en telle sorte que je puisse estre relevé des fraiz qu'autrement il me faudroit faire à cause dudit transport; Vostre Ma^te^ ayant les moyens en main fort faciles et prompts pour ce faire, et je me me promet ceste amitié et speciale faveur de vostre paternelle bienvueillance enver moy, la Royne ma Consorte, et tous les nostres, ce nous sera de l'obligation très estroicte à la meriter; ainsy pour mon particulier je n'en perdray la moindre occasion qui me presentera le moÿen de vous faire paroistre avec combien de zele je suis et demeure à jamais,

Sire,

De Vostre Ma^te^

Trèsobeissant fils et serviteur,

FRIDERIC.

Escrit à Prague le
$\frac{16}{26}$ de Janvier, 1620.

No. LXXVII.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA, TO JAMES I.

[Holograph. State Papers. Germany.]

[Prague, January $\frac{17}{27}$, 1620.]

SIRE,

Je n'ay voullu laisser partir ce gentilhomme sans baisser très humblement les mains de V. M. par cest cy, et la remercie en tout humilité de la lettre qu'il luy a pleu m'escrire par le gentilhomme qui luy a porté les nouvelles de l'heureuse arrivé du Roy et moy icy, par laquelle je voye bien que V. M. me fait tousjours l'honneur de m'aimer; je la supplie bienhumblement de continuer à me tenir en ces bonnes graces; c'est un des choses que je desire le plus en ce monde. Cest honest gentilhomme asseurera V. M. que nous soummes tous icy en fort bonne santé; le Roy est party aujourd'hui vers la Moravie, et Silesie, et les autres provinces, pour recevoir leur serment et hommage. Je supplie trèshumblement V. M. d'avoir soing de son beaux fils et moy icy et de nous assister en ceste guerre; j'espère que le Baron de Dona aura desja satisfait V. M. touchant la bonne cause de ce pais icy. Je ne la veux plus importuner pour ceste pais, demeurant à tout jamais,

Sire,

de V. M.

La trèshumble et trèsobeissant
fille et servante,

ELIZABETH.

De Prague ce $\frac{17}{27}$ de Janvier.

No. LXXVIII.

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Domestic CXII. 20.]

[Essex House, January $\frac{18}{28}$, 1620.]

If my letters by the last ordinary be come safely to your Lordship thorough no worse hands then Sir Edward Harwoodes, to whom for the more security I addressed them under his brothers cover, your Lordship hath a testimony that I needed no other commandment then the remembrance of your Lordships favors, and my happines in your conversation, to make me give your Lordship a large and free accompt of my observations upon the pulse of our Court in the busines which is like very shortly to shake all Christendome. I would now continue in the same stile if I did not apprehend as much danger to your Lordship in having such letters addressed to you, as to me for writing them, in case they should miscarry. For to be zealous in the cause of Bohemia, or to be only thought to be so, is now fault inough in their opinions which governe all, as I have seene by my Lord [a] his experience. The Baron Donah hath already had two audiences, one upon Twelfth day, wherin he was confined to ceremony, and another on the Tuesday following, at which he made an entrance into busines. But for His Ma^ties^ resolution he is to go to Newmarket upon Saterday next, and my Lord is commanded to accompany him. God send the issue be such as his Ma^tyes^ best friends abroad and subjects at home wish and pray for!

In the meane time, upon Mr. Cottington his advertisement out of Spayne that the Count of Gondomar is long since sett forward on his journey toward us upon very short warning, Sir Walter Ashton, who had before my Lord his returne sent his trayne and baggage by sea, intending to go post thorough France himselfe, was no lesse suddenly commanded to depart hence, and I thinke is gone this very

[a] Doncaster.

day. He hath in his instructions commandement to justify my Lord his proceedinges in Germany, and to that purpose my Lord hath delivered the copys of all his dispatches which relate any thing of his treaty with the Emperor. In acknowledgement of what favor he may doe my Lord in vindicating his reputation from the Count of Oniate his calumnies he hath required my Lord to recommend him to your Lordship for a man with whom your Lordship may hold confident correspondence, which my Lord intended to have done with his owne pen, but wrot in such hast that he forgot it, and therefore commanded me to assure your Lordship that Sir Walter Ashton upon his long knowledge is a very honest man and good patriot.

No. LXXIX.

GIROLAMO LANDO TO THE DOGE.

[Extract.]

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Inghilterra.]

[London, January $\frac{29}{30}$, 1620.]

L'AMBASCIATOR Dona tuttavia combatte la volontà di questa Maestà per il nuovo Rè suo Signore, mà anchora non vence; et, se avanza terreno, lo avanza à passo à passo. Combatte similmente per lui l'Ambasciator Caron dei Signori Stati; et combattono per istesso quasi tutti li ministri di S. M^ta^, excettuati tre o quattro, come altre volte ho scritto, et come tutto il popolo; e tutto il Regno di tanta irresolutione impatiente si professa. Sta nondimeno la M^ta^ sua in se stessa; mostra di non havere forato [?] anchora di vedere le ragioni della causa, et di non havere bene appagato il suo animo, et il suo desiderio in questa parte.

Esso Dona ha havuto due udienze molto longhe; nelle quali il Rè ascoltando le ragioni dei Bohemi, è andato interrotamente ponderando quelle d'Austriaci; ha mostrato con qualche segno e parola non poter sentire senza dispiacere l'introdutione che siino deposti da popoli li Rè e Prencipi. Ma nell' ultima si e pure ciò non ostante

discoperto un poco più disposto et inclinato a favore del genero, dicendo che farà qualche cosa per lui, sua non dichiaradosi chè.

Ha la M^ta^ sua havuto da Doncaster una scrittura consignata a questo Imperatore nella quale si espresimono le ragioni di esso Ferdinando. Ha poi havuto un altra sopra d'istesse da questo Agente di Spagna, il quale si maneggia molto accortamente a tutto poter suo. L'una et l'altera ha mandate per Secretario Calvert all' Ambasciator Dona, acciocche risponda ad alcune di quelli ragioni, nelle quali desidera e ricerca dilucidatione maggiore, particolarmente sopra certe lettere di Carlo Quattro nelle quali pare che si dichiari il Regno di Bohemia non esser elettivo. La riposta è stata formata in iscritto subito, et ci fonda particolarmente sopra la bolla d'oro fatta dopo et abbracciata da tutto Imperio, et sarà dàl medesimo Ambasciatore corroborata anche con viveo voce uno di questi giorni ; volendo egli seguitare il Rè a Newmarket per solicitare quanto più possa la risolutione, la quale a me ha egli stesso detto di sperare avanti il suo retorno a Londra, et per la quale instaria quanta potra con mira particolare di farla nascere prima dell arrivo quà di Gondomar, Ambasciator di Spagna. Ma mi sono bene avveduto che publica questo una speranza maggiore assai di quella che interamente habbia.

* . * * * *

Ad esso Principe di Vaglia l'Agente di Spagna accompagnato con quello dell' Arciduca d'Alberto ha portato un gran fascio di scritture, perche le lega nel proposito de' Bohemi, e delle ragioni dell' Imperatore, dicendogli :—" Io prego V. A. a vedere queste, se bene so ch' ella ha altro che fare." Al che rispose il Principe :—" Anzi io non ho altro che fare al presente che pensare alle cose de' Bohemi, et di mio cognato, nè niun pensiero mi camina più di questo per la mente, et già questi giorni ho antese, lette, considerate, e studiate le ragioni de' Bohemi, che mi parono molto grandi." Egli in ogni occasione mostra buon desiderio verso la sorella, et il nuovo Rè.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

The Ambassador Dohna is engaged in incessant disputation with the King on behalf of the new King his master, but as yet he has not been successful; and if he gains ground, it is step by step. Caron too, the Ambassador of the States, takes his part, as do all of His Majesty's ministers except three or four, as I have already told you. The whole nation takes the same side, and all the kingdom declares its impatience of this prolonged irresolution. Nevertheless His Majesty takes advice from no one but himself. He gives out that he has not yet succeeded in understanding the arguments bearing upon the affair, and that he has not yet satisfied his mind, nor has learned all that he desires to know.

Dohna has had two very long audiences, in which the King whilst listening to the arguments of the Bohemians continued to interrupt him, laying stress upon the reasoning of the Austrians. He showed by his looks and words that he did not hear without displeasure of the introduction by the people of the practice of dethroning kings and princes. But latterly, in spite of this, he has shown himself a little more disposed to favour his son-in-law, promising to do something for him, but not saying what.

His Majesty has received from Doncaster a paper which was entrusted to him by the Emperor, in which Ferdinand's arguments are expressed. He has since received another paper, in which the same reasoning is put forth, from the Spanish Agent, who governs himself with great prudence to the utmost of his ability. The King sent both by the hands of Secretary Calvert to the Ambassador Dohna in order that he might answer some of these reasonings, respecting which he desires and asks for further explanation, especially on the point of certain letters of Charles IV., by which it appears that the kingdom of Bohemia was declared not to be elective. The answer was immediately drawn up in writing, and is founded particularly on the Golden Bull, which was drawn up afterwards and embraced by the whole empire; and this will one of these days be more strongly urged by word of mouth by the Ambassador, who wishes to follow the King to Newmarket to press him as much as possible to come to a resolution. He has told me himself that he expects to succeed before returning to London, and that he shall be the more urgent, because he is

particularly anxious to obtain a reply before the arrival of Gondomar the Spanish Ambassador. But I see very well that in speaking of his hopes in public he goes beyond his real expectation.

* * * * *

The Spanish Agent accompanied by the Agent of the Archduke Albert has taken to the Prince of Wales a great bundle of papers respecting the case of the Bohemians and the arguments of the Emperor, and has asked him to read them, saying :—" I beseech your Highness to look at these, though I know well that you have something else to do." To this the Prince answered : " I have nothing to do at present but to think of the affairs of Bohemia and of my brother-in-law, nor does any other thought find its way more readily into my mind. For some days I have been hearing, reading, considering, and studying the arguments of the Bohemians, and they appear to me to be very strong." On every occasion he shows great good will to his sister and the new King.

LXXX.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO JAMES I.

[Holograph. Harl. MS. 1581, fol. 18.]

[Paris, January $\frac{23}{30}$, 1620.]

My most Gracious Soveraigne.

Havinge obtained the coppy of this Kings letter to the Emperour, transcribed, as it should seeme, in that hast that it is a little imperfect, and imparted to mee as a secret of that trust that the discovery of it must bee his ruine who did mee the favour, I have taken the boldnes together with it to presente unto your Sacred Majesty the condition on which I received it, which I therefore submitt to your Sacred Majestys most gracious consideration.

As for the contents, your Sacred Majesty may be pleased to observe it is so farre from sendinge succors, that they desire first to weigh the Emperours propositions; besides, in my opinion, they touch more the revolt in Austria, the antient patrimony of that

house, then in Bohemia and his elective possessions So that in this sense I may hope to reconcile it with this Kings message to mee by the master of his ceremonies, wherin hee promised to proceed in this affair of Bohemia with all respect unto your Sacred Majesty, of which I beseech your Sacred Majesty to take notice; for it will assuredly maintaine all good correspondence. The rest, being but complement, I beleeve your Sacred Majesty can easily passe over, especially in a stile so secret and particular as letters of this nature usually are. But that searchinge and infallible judgement of your Sacred Majesty that can penetrate and discerne even the most inscrutable hearts can best determine of these thinges. For my part it is enough that I pretend to nothinge herin but to that truth and obedience in which I shall remaine for ever

Your Sacred Majestyes

Most humble, most loyall, and most affectionate subject and servant,

E. HERBERT.

Paris, $\frac{2}{30}$ Jan. 1619.

No. LXXXI.

THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT TO PHILIP III.

[Archives of Brussels. Correspondance Espagnole.]

[Brussels, January $\frac{21}{31}$, 1620.]

A SU MA^{d}.

La carta de V. M^{d} de 12 del presente he recivido y entendido por ella la resolucion que hassido servido tomar en las cossas de Alemania, que es muy del sancto zelo de V. M^{d}, beneficio de la religion Catholica, y bien de nuestra cassa.

La entrada del exercito de aqui en el Palatinato no ay duda que es lo que conviene, y camino para reduzir las cossas al estado que se dessea, porque dividiendose las fuerzas de los enemigos (como en tal

casso sera manester que se dividan) en la una parte y en la otra se podran tener mejores effectos; y estando todos en una juntos malamente se podran conseguir: demas de que si Dios fuere servido de darnos buenos subcessos en el Palatinato y otros paisses de los Protestantes vezinos, (como componiendose bien las cossas se puede esperar que tendriamos) se ajustaria lo de Alemania como conviene, y no se puede entrar alla sin fuerzas bastantes que aseguren los progressos. Para la junta de un exercito y formarle todo de nuebo es menester gran dinero, y para esto manda proveer V. Md. un millon, y aunque he consultado a V. Md que el exercito fuesse de 30,000 Infantes, y cinco mill Cavallos, visto esta resolucion he hecho tantear agora lo mas moderado y corto que es possible, y no hallo que se pueda formar el dicho exercito con meno de 21,000 Infantes, y 4,000 Cavallos (que aun sera bien escasso) y que haviendo de entrar in Alemaña es forzosso llevar consigo de una vez lo que ha menester para todo el tiempo de campaña poder sitiar plazas y las demas factiones que convenga, de manera que sera grandissima maquina la que sellevara, y tanteado el dinero necessario para ello no hallo que se pueda con menos de 1,600,000 ducados de a 57 pas, y se puede considerar que si se ha tanteado que para entretener la gente de V. Md en Alemania que es sola una parte del exercito del Emperador se provee un millon, para formar un exercito todo de nuebo y todo a quanta de V. Md. es menester harto mas. Y assi, para encaminar al servicio de V. Md y excussar los gastos que se pueda, he escrito al Conde de Oñate que vea y considere si, en lugar de hazer mayores levas por alla con el millon que V. Md ha resuelto remitirle, sera mejor aplicar parte para el exercito de aca, pues que haviendo ocupado con el favor de Dios el Palatinato y lo demas que convenga, se le podria entonzes embiar alguna gente de la del esto exercito, y a V Md doy quenta desto, suplicandole mande proveer de manera que se venga a tener este millon y 600,000 ducados lo qual se podria hazer dando orden que del millon del Conde de Oñate se aplique a esta parte lo que V. Md juzgare que convenga, y mandando V. Md proveer demas la resta hasta el dicho cumplimiento,

porque emprehender esta jornada con menos seria perder el dinero y la reputacion. Pessame tratar de acargar a V. Md de mas gasto, pero pues gasta tan gran cantidad, y que con añadir lo que se apunta espero en Dios que se haya de dar una gran victoria a V. Md y quedar V. Md con immortal gloria, y no se añadiendo esto no se puede entrar en ello serià gran lastima dexarlo de hazer, assi supplico a V. Md mande proveerlo, y sin perder punto de tiempo por estar la sazon tan adelante que sera menèster mucho para componer las cossas necessarias. Los 2000 Spañoles, quatro mill Napolitanos y el Terzio de Roo que ha de venir de Italia conviene que lleguen hasta la Alsacia substentados por quenta del Virrey de Napoles y Governador de Milan como tengo escrito a V. Md sin tocar al millon que se ha de embiar, el qual y lo demas hasta cumplimiento del 1,600,000 ducatos que se piden es menester aca todo por entero, porque de otra manera no bastaria. Respecto de las muchas levas que por todas partes se hazen, habro dificultad en levantar tanta gente de guerra por aca para el dicho exercito, y assi convendra se sirva V. Md de mander al Duque de Feria embie aqui el Terzio del Maestro de Campo Ballon y mill Cavallos de dos mill que se entiende ay en Milan, pues de pressente no se que sean menester alla tanta gente, y quando lo fuere podra levantar otra en su lugar.

Para representar esto a V. Md con particularidad y solicitar la buena y breve resolucion me ha parescido embiar a Don Francisco de Medina portador desta, V. Md se sirva de darle credito en lo que referira y con desseo se queda esperando respuesta.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

I have received Your Majesty's letter of the $\frac{2}{12}$ of the present,[a] and have learned from it the resolution which you have been pleased to take in the affairs of Germany, which is much in accordance with Your Majesty's holy zeal, and is for the benefit of the Catholic religion and the good of our house.

[a] No. LXIX.

There is no doubt that the entry of the army here into the Palatinate is advisable, and that it is the right way to reduce the affairs of Germany to the state which we desire; since, if the enemy divides his forces, as in such a case he will be obliged to do, it will be possible to obtain greater results both on one side and on the other, whilst if they are united it will be difficult to gain any advantage. Besides, if God should be pleased to give us good success in the Palatinate and other neighbouring Protestant countries, such as we may hope to obtain if things turn out well, Germany would be properly settled; and we cannot enter that country without sufficient forces to make our progress certain. For the bringing together an army, and for its formation completely afresh, much money will be needed, for which Your Majesty orders a million* to be sent; and, although I have advised that the army should consist of thirty thousand infantry and five thousand horse, yet having seen your resolution, I have made the most moderate estimate possible, and I find that the army cannot be formed of less than twenty-one thousand foot, and four thousand horse, which even then will be a very small one; and that, as it has to enter Germany, it will be obliged to take with it at once whatever is needed for the whole campaign, so as to be able to besiege places and to conduct other operations of war, so that there will be an extremely large train to be taken; and after calculating the money necessary I do not find that it can be estimated at less than 1,600,000 ducats; and it may be considered that if it has been reckoned that a million must be provided for the entertainment of Your Majesty's troops in Germany, which only form a part of the Emperor's army, much more is needed to form a completely new army, the whole of which is to be in Your Majesty's pay. In order therefore to advance Your Majesty's service, and to check the expenses as much as possible, I have written to the Count of Oñate to consider whether it will not be better, instead of making greater levies there with the million which your Majesty has resolved to send him, to use part of the money for the army here, since, after we have with the favour of God occupied the Palatinate and the other parts which are fitting, we may then send some forces from that army. I give account of this to Your Majesty, entreating you to order provision to be made for our having this 1,600,000 ducats, which can be done by your giving order that

* A million ducats, equivalent to £250,000.

as much as Your Majesty may think fit of the Count of Oñate's million be sent here, and by your seeing to the provision of sufficient to make up that sum; for to undertake the enterprise with less would be to lose both money and reputation. I am sorry to burthen Your Majesty with more expense, but since you are spending so much, and as by the addition of the sum which I have named I trust in God that a great victory will be given to Your Majesty, and that you will reap immortal glory, and, seeing that if this payment is not made it will be impossible to obtain this, it would be a great pity to omit it. I therefore beg Your Majesty to have provision made, and that without losing a moment, as the season is so far advanced that we shall need all the time that we can get to get together what is necessary. The 2000 Spaniards, the 4000 Neapolitans, and Ro's regiment which have to come from Italy, should come as far as Alsace at the expense of the Viceroy of Naples and the Governor of Milan, as I have written to Your Majesty; without touching the million which is to be sent, which, together with the rest asked for to make up the 1,600,000 ducats, is wanted here without diminution, for otherwise there will not be enough. On account of the many levies which are made all round us, I shall have difficulty in raising so large a force here for the army, and it will therefore be well that Your Majesty should be pleased to order the Duke of Feria to send here the regiment of the Master of the Camp Ballon and a thousand horse from the two thousand which are at Milan, as at present I do not know that so large a force will be any use there, and whenever it is wanted it will be possible to raise more men in its place.

In order to represent this to Your Majesty particularly, and to solicit a good and speedy resolution, I have determined to send Don Francisco de Medina, the bearer of this letter. Your Majesty will be pleased to give credit to his relation, and he will wait for a reply.

No. LXXXII.

PHILIP III. TO THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

[Archives of Brussels. Correspondance Espagnole.]

[Madrid, $\frac{\text{January } 24}{\text{February } 3}$, 1620.]

SER^mo SENOR.

En las cosas de Alemaña y la forma como he resuelto se acuda a

ellas escrivi a V. A., pocos dias ha, lo que habra visto, y agora con este correo se avisa a V. A. lo demas que en esta materia se offreze, y aqui aparte he querido encargar mucho a V. A. como lo hago, mande se de mucha priessa a la execucion de lo que ha de entrar por el Palatinato, que tambien se da aca la possible para que vaya la provision de dinero que esta aplicada paro este effecto a tiempo que no haga falta, y porque aqui se va con presupuesto que el emperador nombrara a V. A. para la execucion de los bandos Imperiales, y conforme a esto le tocara a V. A. el nombrar caveca que lleve a cargo y govierne la gente que ha de entrar por essa parte, sera bien que V. A. lo haga que yo se lo remito avisandome primero la persona que piensa eligir para ello por que holgare de entenderlo. Nuestro Señor guarde a V. A. como desseo.

A Madrid a 3 de Hebrero 1620.

Buen hermano de V. A.

YO EL REY.

Juan de Ceriça.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

I have written to your Highness a few days ago that which you have seen about the affairs of Germany and the way in which I have resolved to send succours, and now by this post your Highness will be informed of whatever else occurs to me in this affair, and I have wished here apart to charge Your Highness seriously, as I now do, to direct that there may be much haste in the carrying out of the invasion of the Palatinate. Every thing that is possible will be done here for the provision of money for this object in time, so that there may be no failure; and because it is here presupposed that the Emperor will name your Highness to be the executor of the Imperial ban,[a] and that in consequence it will be Your Highness's business to name the general in command of the troops who are to attack on that side, it will be well for Your Highness to do so, as I place the matter in your hands, expecting you first to inform me of the person whom you think of selecting, as I should be glad to be told.

[a] The Archduke being a member of the Burgundian circle, it would seem as if the Emperor had called upon a State of the Empire for assistance, and had not invited foreign aid.

No. LXXXIII.

THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT TO PHILIP III.

[Archives of Brussels. Correspondance Espagnole.]

[$\frac{\text{January } 24,}{\text{February } 3,}$ 1620.]

Ser^mo^ Señor,

POR lo que V. A. me escrivio en carta de 22 de Diziembre passado, y lo que me ha avisado el Conde de Oñate, he entendido la forma en que el Emperador trataba de repartir los estados de sus rebeldes, y por ser este negocio de tal calidad que en su acierto y en el plazo en que convendra dar los bandos Imperiales va todo lo que se dexa considerar, me ha parecido remitirlo a V. A. para que mandandolo comunicar con el Conde de Oñate vaya V. A. viendo lo que conviendra conforme a la necessidad que alla huviere de aprovecharse deste medio y el estado en que se pusieron las cosas, y aunque, segun avisa el dicho Conde, el Emperador no pensaba tomar por agora resolucion en lo del Electorato del Palatinato todavia me ha parescido advertira V. A. que esta dignidad cayria muy en su lugar en persona del Duque de Baviera por sus grandes partes, y ver tan aficionado a nuestra casa, si bien por ser el Palatino de Neoburg el mas propinquo a la cassa del Elector Palatino y tan buen Catholico, se habra de dexar a la voluntad de l'Emperador el dar este reparlimiento al que quisiere de los dos, pues en qualquiera que cayga estara bien a nuestra casa, por ser ambos tan affectos a ella, y holgare que me vaya avisando V. A. de lo que en todo se le fuere offreciendo con particular cuydado, como siempre lo haze. Nuestro señor guarde a V. A. como desseo.

Buen hermano de V. A.

De Madrid, YO EL REY.

a 3. de Hebrero, 1620.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

By that which Your Highness wrote to me in your letter of December $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$, and by the advertisements which I have received from the Count of Oñate, I have understood the form in which the Emperor was thinking of dividing the estates of his rebels; and as this business is of such a quality that all which we have to consider relates to the proper manner of doing it and to the time of the issue of the Imperial ban, I have thought it well to refer it to Your Highness, in order that after communication with the Count of Oñate, Your Highness may see what is advantageous to be done, having respect to the necessity which is felt at Vienna of making use of this means, and to the state in which matters are. Although that Count advertises that the Emperor was not thinking of taking a resolution immediately in this question of the Palatine Electorate, yet I have thought it well to advertise Your Highness that this dignity would be in its right place if it fell upon the person of the Duke of Bavaria, on account of his great parts, and his close affection to our House; although the Palatine of Neuberg is the nearest in blood to the Elector's House, and is so good a Catholic. It must be left to the decision of the Emperor to assign the Electorate to whichever of the two he wishes, since, upon whichever his choice may fall, it will be well for our House, both of them being so well affected towards it. I should be glad if Your Highness would advertise me with particular care of any thing that occurs to you on the whole of this matter, as you always do.

No. LXXXIV.

DIEGO DE LA FUENTE TO PHILIP III..

[Extract.]

[Simancas MSS. 2600, 45.]

[London, February $\frac{1}{11}$, 1620.]

QUANDO dimos este papel original[a] al Rey, que fue a los 10 de passado, dixo que el no desseaba mucha cosa sino saber la verdad

[a] A paper sent by Oñate to prove that the Crown of Bohemia was hereditary, and now given to James by Diego de la Fuente and Julian Sanchez d'Ulloa.

para ponerse de parte de la razon, que el seria en grande opression y angustia, porque de una parte le apretaban sus hijos y nietos, su carne y sangre, y de otra la verdad y la amistad con V. Mag^{d} y la casa de Austria, (que estas fueron sus palabras formales,) y por este mismo orden graduo los estremos, poniendo la verdad de parte de V. Mag^{d}., si bien dixo despues que si el Palatino tenia derecho al Reyno de Bohemia no podia dexar de ayudarde; a que le respondimos que por aquel papel veria como todo el derecho a aquella corona estava por el Emperador, y que arto[?] sobre la mucha fuerça que lo devia hazer la verdadera amistad y correspondencia que ha hallado siempre en toda la casa de Austria, y el averse encargado del acomodamiento y de la reducion de los rebeldes de Bohemia nos aseguraba mucho de que en este particular no ayudaria al Palatino.

Un ministro [a] de los que mejor saben y conocen el animo deste Rey me ha dicho que, si el Rey vee la platica de casamiento en terminos de que se pueda concluir, en ninguna manera dara asistencia al hierno, pero que si desconfia de la conclusion le ayudaria todo lo que pudiere. Este ministro es bien internacionado al servicio de V. Mag^{d}, y me ha pedido que en todo caso de quenta a V. Mag^{d} desto que el me ha dicho, y afirma que es resolucion fixa y acordada del Rey, y que todo al tiempo que estuviere dudoso ira disponiendo cosas de modo que no le hallen desapercebido quando le sea conviniente seguir otro camino.

Pocos dias despues me bolvio a dezir esta persona lo mismo, deziendo, que las palabras del Rey y su animo es este que sino se estrecha mucho con V. Mag^{d}. por medio del casamiento le sera fuerça tomar otro partido, y que no queria dar lugar a que otro fuese cabeza de aqui adelante de los de su religion, aviendolo el sido tantos años, ni dar ocasion quedandose sin esto y sin asegurar la amistad de V. Mag^{d} para que todos serian del.

Tambien he entendido por diferentes avisos que el Rey va entreteniendo el dar la ultima respuesta al Varon de Dona Embaxador del Palatino, y que dessea mucho llegue primero el Conde, y estan

[a] Most likely Digby.

persuadidos aqui muchos a que obrara conforme a la disposicion que viere en la platica.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

When we gave the King this original paper, namely on the 31st of December / 10th of January, he said that he only desired to know the truth in order that he might place himself on the side of justice, and that he was himself in a great strait, being driven to the one side by his children and grandchildren, his own flesh and blood, and to the other side by the truth and by his friendship to Your Majesty and to the House of Austria. These were his very words, and it was in this order that he arranged the last, placing the truth on the side of Your Majesty, although he afterwards said that, if the Palatine had a right to the kingdom of Bohemia, he could not but assist him. To this we answered that he would see by this paper that the right to that crown was entirely on the Emperor's side, and that, besides the great influence of the true friendship and correspondency which he had always found in the whole House of Austria, we had a strong assurance that in this particular he would give no assistance to the Palatine, founded on his having taken upon himself the task of accommodating the affairs of Bohemia and of reducing the rebels to their obedience.

One of those ministers who best know and understand the King's intentions told me that if the King could see the negotiation for the marriage in such terms as promised a conclusion, he would by no means give assistance to his son-in-law; but that, if he were to be distrustful of a conclusion, he would give him all the help he could. This minister is well affected to Your Majesty's service, and has requested me, in any case, to give account to your Majesty of that which he said, and he affirms that it is the King's fixed and settled resolution, and that, during the whole time that he may be kept in doubt, he will arrange matters so that he will not be found unprepared whenever it may be convenient to follow a different course.

A few days afterwards this person returned to repeat the same thing to me, saying that the King's words and convictions are that, without a

firm alliance with Your Majesty by means of the marriage, he will be forced to take the other side, and that he was unwilling to give place to any one else in the position which he had for so many years occupied as head of those of his religion, or by abandoning it without assurance of Your Majesty's friendship to give occasion to all others to take his place.

I have also learned from different quarters that the King has postponed giving his final answer to Baron Dohna, the Palatine's ambassador, and that he much desires that the Count of Gondomar may arrive first. Many here are persuaded that the way in which he will act will be decided by the disposition shown towards him in the ambassador's negotiation.

No. LXXXV.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol, 79.]

[Paris, February $\frac{5}{13}$, 1620.]

THE last from your Honour was dated the 14th Jan: by which I find myselfe soe lymitted in this affaire of Bohemia that[a] I can only pray the earnest providence to turne all to the best. In the meane while I am soe farr from being faulty in this business that I never engaged the King my M[r] in it, nor had other end in speaking to the Ministers of this State then that they would not resolve without his Ma[ts] advise, which I hope I shall have leave to continue, and whereof I desire your honour to advertise me. Howsoever, unles I had opposed [a] in his designs and used such temper therein that I brought them to the knowledge of themselves he had wholly carried away this State for th' Emperour. Your Honour knowes *Impetum Gallicum*, and it was wholy bending that way. But the matter is now come to that whereof I advertised your Honour a good while since, which is an Ambassade to Germany, for which purpose they have nominated the Duke of Vantadour, a man on my knowledge noe waies Spanish, but he excuses himselfe by

[a] A blank is left in the MS. Perhaps the name was in cypher in the original letter.

his want of health, soe that I think they will resolve on some other.

No. LXXXVI.

MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Flanders.]

[Brussels, February $\frac{5}{15}$, 1620.]

By the late Assembly of the United Princes holden at Heidelberg, M. de Bewinckhausen is dispatched towards you; and from thence is to passe the ocean, to demande the perfourmance of the promised succours by the Treaty of the confederation. In case Your Lordship doe not know the gentleman, I will bouldly recommend him to your Lordship for a worthie, honest, and sufficient person; and one that is well affected to the common cause, and particularly to our Prince and country. I beseech your Lordship to remember my affectionate service to him, and to lett him knowe I wishe him a prosperous journey, and all happy success. I have already written to the lyke effect to sondry of my friends at home; and I hope they will both use him well, and sende him backe with satisfaction. These Princes have a good while since sente one Don Francisco Medina into Spaine, to hasten the resolutions of that kinge, and to procure the remittinge of extraordinary provisions of monney for the intended warres in Germany. Wee expect him daily, and cannot doe any thinge untill his retourne. What capricho hath moved the Governor of the citadell of Antwerp to double his gards, and in the night some tymes to make the rounde, and putt men into the Easterlings house, I cannott tell; but they coullour it with a fayned rumour that his Excellence [a] hath lately ben privately in Antwerp, and put great nombers of soldiers into Breda and Berghen op Zome. Your Lordship can beste judge of the truth or falsitie of the one and the

[a] The Prince of Orange.

other. Torquato Conti, a Romain Baron, doth leavy upon the frontyers of these provinces 700 Cuirassiers for the Archduke Leopold, under the command of his Colonell the Baron of Walstein, which (as your Lordship may see by this paper) are to passe in small troupes through Lorrayne, and are to be at their rendezvous (or place d'armes) in Elsace the 30 of Marche. About that tyme (or somewhat before say wee) our Marquis Spinola must be in a readynes to take the field with his army, and peradventure besiege Juliers, to divert the ayde of the United Princes from the King of Bohemia. He hath demanded of the marchants of Antwerp 10,000 crowns to be delivered unto him within a shorte space, over and above the ordinary allowance, and sente away expressly to buy for him some horses of pace, as some think, for that enterprise.

No. LXXXVII.

SIR ISAAC WAKE TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Savoy.]

[Turin, February $\frac{7}{17}$, 1620.]

THE King of Bohemia hath lately written to the Evangelical Cantons of the Swisses, and ernestly desired them to take such a course as that hereafter no stranger forces may passe thorough their State, to the disturbance of the peace of the Empire. This motion had the fortune so finde a favourable conjuncture, for the State of Berne in particuler, and al the Protestant Cantons in general, having endured many insolencies of their fellowes of the Catholique Cantons, when the Wallons and the Napolitans lately passed thorough their State, they have assembled themselfes at Arraw to consult upon the gratifying the King of Bohemia, and the preventing such dangers hereafter as they have formerly runne in their owne particulers. Within fewe dayes I expect their resolution by an expresse mes-

sager, whome they will send unto me as soone as the Diet of Arraw is dissolved. In the meane time, I have here, in the name of the King of Bohemia, desyred the Duke of Savoy that in case the Swisses do resolve to lett no Spanish forces passe hereafter thorough their State, he will be pleased to do the like, and exclude them from serving themselfes of this passage, to the prejudice of his best friends: whereunto he was pleased to make this answere: that, although the capitulations that he has with Spaine and France do oblige him to give passage to any forces that either of those two Kings shall have occasion to transport thorough his State, either into Italye or Germany, yet in this occasion he will governe himselfe by such counsell as his Ma^tie^ shall be pleased to give him, and, although he doth not thinke that the Spaniards will ever serve themselfes of this passage during his life, yet because the distance is great, and unexpected occasions may arise uppon the suddaine, he would be glad to know what his Ma^tie^ shall be pleased to command, in case he should be required againe to give waye to the passage of Spanish forces thorough his State.

No. LXXXVIII.

GIROLAMO LANDO TO THE DOGE.

[Extract.]

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Inghilterra.]

[London, February $\frac{19}{29}$, 1620.]

DUE audienze ha havuto dal Rè l'Ambasciator Dona à Neumarket. Se ne venne egli in Londra Martedì passato pieno di molta speranza, comandato dalla Maestà sua di ritonare a lei fra otto giorni. Buona piega gli pare habbia preso il suo negocio, ricevendo pur hora almeno buone parole, onde ha credenza di ottenere anche qualche effetto e soccorro al bisogno del suo Signore, al quale ha espedito corriero espresso con aviso dell' operato da lui fra hora.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

The Ambassador Dohna has had two audiences of the King at Newmarket. He came to London last Tuesday full of hope, being commanded by His Majesty to return in a week. His business has, he thinks, taken a turn in the right direction, as he now receives at least good words, which he trusts will be followed by some actual assistance given to his master, to whom he has sent an express courier with the news of what he has done thus far.

No. LXXXIX.

GIROLAMO LANDO TO THE DOGE.

[Extract.]

[Archives of Venice. Despacci. Inghilterra.]

[London, February ¼, 1620.]

QUESTA mattina dal medesimo Ambasciatore Dona mi sono state confirmate tutte le cose essentiali da me espresse a V. Ser^tà con le mie d'hieri intorno al suo negotiato, dal quale in somma altro de ottime speranze e parole molte più libere et amorevole di quelle che hebbe al principio del suo arrivo in questo corte non ha cavato dal Rè, accompagnate da gli honori scritti. Anzi non è egli anchora al fine nè anche delle dispute, poichè il Rè se n'è restato contento pienamente e sodisfatto del primo dubbio che haveva intorno al Regno di Bohemia, sè fasse elettivo o successivo: ma vuole gli resti anco spianato il secondo sopra la ragionevole depositione di Ferdinando; per lo che ha à ritornare esso Dona alla Maestà sua frà otto giorni, come ho avisato, onde nuove scritture dalli Agenti di Spagna e da esso Ambasciatore saranno prodotte.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

This morning every thing which I wrote yesterday to your Serenity

about the Ambassador Dohna's negotiation has been, in all essential particulars, confirmed to me by himself. In short, he has got nothing from the King except very good hopes, and words much more free and friendly than those which were addressed to him when he first arrived in this Court, as well as the honours of which I have written. He is not even yet at an end of his disputation, for, though the King is quite contented and satisfied upon the first point on which he entertained doubts, namely, whether the kingdom of Bohemia is elective or hereditary, yet he wishes to have explanation on the rightfulness of Ferdinand's deposition; so that Dohna has to return for this purpose to His Majesty in a week's time, as I informed you; so that new writings will be produced by the Spanish Agents and by this Ambassador.

No. XC.

NOEL DE CÄRON TO THE STATES GENERAL.

[Extract.]

[Transcripts from the Archives of the Hague. Add. MSS. 17,677, fol. 18.]

[South Lambeth, February ¼, 1620.]

Den Ambassadeur van den Coningk van Bohemien, den Baron van Donau, is op gisteren van den Coningk van Niewmarquet gecommen; ich hebbe metten selven in 't langhe gesproocken; hy seght mij aen den Coninck nu beter contentemente gegeven te hebben, datter luttel resteert, waer inne sijne Ma^t^ nu scrupel maeckt, det hij hem hier geretineert heeft, om hij meent oick bij geschryfte te bevestigen soo hij alle het ander gedaen heeft. Den Coninck heeft hem oick sonderlinghe groote eere aldaer te Niewmarquet aengedaen, heeft hem bij de grootste en gequalificeerste van den hove, als den Marquis van Buckingham, den Grave van Arundel, Suythampton en anderen, soo dat desen Baron en seer goede hope is, dat hem den Coninck in 't eynde sall willen resolveren; hij

seght mij oick, datter groote spraecke ten hove is van een Parlament, 't welck indien het soo waere, soude ick alles hier ten besten verhopen ; want, naer mijn bedunckens, den Coninck ensall nemmermeer (sonder een Parlament te houden) uit syne swaericheyt geraecken. Den voorschreven Baron heeft op gisteren die van London begonnen moveren om een notabili somme van gelde op het credit van den Coninck synen Meester te lichten, en, so ick verstae, 't selve en is niet sonder apparentie van te geschieden, want sij hier al te saemen ten hoochsten genegen sijn den Coninck van Bohemien te helpen en assisteren.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

The Ambassador of the King of Bohemia, Baron Dohna, came from Newmarket yesterday. I have spoken with him at length, and he tells me that he has now given better contentment to the King, so that there now remains but little with regard to which His Majesty makes any further scruple, and that he has detained him here. He intends to establish these points also in writing as he did the rest. The King paid him extraordinarily great honour at Newmarket amongst the greatest and most highly placed Lords at Court, such as the Marquis of Buckingham, the Earls of Arundel and Southampton, and others, so that he has very good hope that the King will come to a resolution at last. He told me also that there was great speech at Court of a Parliament ; and, if this were so, I should hope the best of every thing here ; for, in my opinion, the King will never be roused from his lethargy without holding a Parliament. The Baron begun yesterday to move the Londoners to advance a notable sum of money on the credit of the King his Master, and, as I understand, he is not unlikely to succeed, as here they are all in the highest degree inclined to help and assist the King of Bohemia.

No. XCI.

THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT TO PHILIP III.

[Archives of Brussels. Correspondance-Espagnole.]

[Brussels, February $\frac{14}{24}$, 1620.]

A su M^{d}.

He recivido la carta de V. M^{d} de 3 deste en que se sirve dezirme que yo de mucha priessa a la execucion de lo que ha de entrar por el Palatinato mandandome avisse la caveza que pienso elijir para el cargo y govierno del exercito que ha de entrar por esta parte. En lo primiero dire a V. M^{d} que no se puede dar no solo priessa pero ni principio a las levas y prevenciones de lo que ha de entrar por el Palatinàto hasta que llegue aqui la resolucion de V. M^{d} de lo que ultimamente embie a repressentar con Don Francisco de Medina y juntamente el dinero necessario que se ha pedido para ello, pues conviene tomarlo de veras y no abenturar a perder la reputacion y todo como ha avissado a V. M^{d}. El tiempo va passando, y conviene que con suma brevedad venga esta resolucion y el recado de dinero para poner mano en la obra sin perdor ora, y en lo de la caveza para el govierno y mando del dicho exercito se me offreze responder a V. M^{d} que importando sumamente lo que se emprehende al servicio de Dios de V. M^{d} y bien de muestra cassa y la religion Catholica, y consistiendo tanto en esto los buenos subcessos es fuerza y no se puede escussar de embiar al Marques Spinola, persona de tal experiencia cuidado prudencia y valor: pero lo hare con condicion que si por bentura se offreciere algun rompimiento de guerra aca, que entonzes haya de bolver luego, pues seria razon que nos valiessemos del para lo propio, y en tal casso haria quedar en el Palatinato quien mas conviniesse que en alguna manera se podria hazer mejor por que estaria aquello mas encaminado, y mientras no ay guerra aca, en las cossas que se puedan offrezer me valdre del Marques de Belbeder.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

I have received your Majesty's letter of the $\frac{\text{24th of January,}}{\text{3rd of February,}}$ in which you are pleased to tell me to hasten on the preparations for the invasion of the Palatinate, and to order me to inform you of the general whom I think of choosing to take the command of the army intended for that service. I will first inform your Majesty that it is impossible, I do not say to hasten, but even to begin the levies and preparations for the army which is to invade the Palatinate, before the arrival of your Majesty's resolution in reply to my last representations made through Don Francisco de Medina,[a] and also of the necessary money for which I asked, it being incumbent on us to act seriously, and not to risk the loss of reputation, and of everything else, as I have told your Majesty. Time is passing away, and it would be well that this resolution should arrive as soon as possible, as well as the supply of money which we need to lay our hands to the work without the loss of a moment. With respect to the general for the control and command of the said army, I would answer your Majesty that, as the enterprise is of the utmost importance to the service of God and your Majesty, and to the good of our House and of the Catholic religion, and as so much depends upon its success, it is unavoidably necessary to send the Marquis Spinola, a person of such experience, care, prudence, and valour. Yet I will do it on condition that, if it should happen that war were to break out here, he must return immediately, it being reasonable that we should avail ourselves of his services for our own defence, and in that case he will leave behind him in the Palatinate the successor who may be most fitted for the office, so that in some way or other the best may be done for the advancement of the service. As long as there is no war here I will make use of the Marquis of Belvedere in anything that may occur.

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[a] See No. LXXXI.

No. XCII.

THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT TO PHILIP III.

[Extract.]

[Archives of Brussels. Correspondance Espagnole.]

[Brussels, February ¼, 1620.]

En lo que toca al pensamiento que el Emperador tenia de repartir los estados rebeldes y de degradar al Palatino del Electorato, se me offreze per agora responder a V. M^d^ que la execucion de lo uno y otro habra de seer conforme a los ocurrencias tel tiempo y estado que fueren tomando las cossas de Alemania.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

As to that which relates to the Emperor's intention of dividing the rebellious States, and degrading the Palatine from the Electorate, it occurs to me to answer your Majesty that the execution of both one and the other will have to depend upon the occurrences of the time, and the state of affairs in Germany.

No. XCIII.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Holland.]

[The Hague, Feb. ¼, 1620.]

Mons^r^ Benickheusen hath shewed in this short tyme of his negotiation with the States *homo homini quid præstat;* for not content with the diversitie of answeares given to Rosellius and Stockinburgh (of which I advertised Your Honour in my last despatches), he, distinguishing the affaires of the Princes of the Union from those of

the King of Bohemia, and pressing a firme resolution in conformity to the treaty of the Union, hath obtayned an augmentation of the money which was assigned for a leavie for the Princes' service from 43^{m} to 50^{m} florins by the month; the payment of which is to begin with the first of this next month of March; and because the condition of the treaty of the Union doth not leave it to the States libertie to furnish men or money, but obligeth them to send men when the Princes stand in neede, and, in regard that in this tyme whilst this leavie is making, the Princes may runne some hazard by reason the Catholique league is already in armes, he requires a further promise of the States that in case of necessitie they will send 4000 men to their service; wherin the States have hetherto made difficulty, because yf they send men from hence in ayde of the Princes, it is likely the Archduke will send men likewise to assist the Catholique league; wherby the Princes wilbe little advantaged; but Mons^{r} Benickheusen accounting this an evasion onely, (wherin the Prince of Orange hath shewed himself most, being unwilling to spare any of his old troopes,) doth still insist upon the termes and intention of the treaty, which requires that the Princes shalbe ayded by this State with men, as those whome this State hath in more readines then the Princes; and in this regard he tells them plainly the Treaty was made; otherwise he (who was employed in the framing of the treaty) knew not much reason why the Princes should enter into confederation with the States; and withall he sayth there is no mention made therin of the Archduke's marching, or any other such exception; but that absolutly men should be sent well armed and payd when the Princes should require them. Herunto he expects answeare this morning; and because when he hath obtayned the same his departure wilbe sodaine, this I write by way of provision before I know what resolution wilbe taken.

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Even now Mons^{r} Benickheusen comes to me and doth lett me understand he hath full contentment in all his demands, to whome, by reason of the hast of his departure, I must referre Your Honour for further particulars.

No. XCIV

NOEL DE CARON TO THE STATES GENERAL.

[Transcripts from the Archives of the Hague. Add. MSS. 17,677. K. fol. 16.]

[South Lambeth, February $\frac{18}{28}$, 1620.]

HOOGHE ENDE MOYHENDE HEEREN,

Mynheeren, Uwe mo: ed: brieven: van den vii Febrij hebbe ick hier eerst ontfaghen of Donderdag lesten x^{i} der selver maent naer desen styl. Ich hebbe mij terstont gevonden bij den secretaris Sir Robart Nanton ende met hem gecommuniceert het inhouden van uwe ho: mo: ed: brieff hoe dat den heere van Sterckenborck van wegen den Marquis van Brandenburgh, General Lieutenant ende Director van de Evangelische geunieerde Fursten ende Princen van Duytslandt uwe ho: mo: ed: vermaent ende gesommeert hadde promptel: ende effectuel: te presteren het secours sij volghende het tractaet van de unie met deselve Fursten gemaecht gehouden sijn dat uwe mo: ed: (al ist soo dat sij wel tot sulcke prestatie geheel genegen ende gesint syn) nochtans voor eerst begeerden seeckert te weten wat sijne Ma^{t} van Groot Britannien genegen ende geresolveert was, volgende de voors: unie van sijnen weghe daerbij oock te doen ende presteren, dat ick oock in laste hadde mij dienvolghende hij haere Ma^{t} te voughen omme haer antwoort daerop te weten. Hij heeft mij geantwoort dat hij mij niet raeden en soude daerwaerts nae Niewmarquet te trecken sonders alvoren van mijne compste haer Ma^{t} geadviseert te hebben. Ende alsoe hij noch dien dach naer sijne Ma^{t} depescheerde heeft mij geoffereert omme mijne audientie aen sijne Ma^{t} te begeren, waervoren ick hem bedanckte, ende hebbe tot van daeghe mijne antwoorde verwacht, die mij bij den voors: Secretaris gecommuniceert is geweest, ende is in effecte by den Marquis van Buckingam geschreven, dat sijne Ma^{t} begeert dat ick haer compste hier in London soude willen verwachten, aengesien sij

daer daegelix besich was met extraordinaere grote affairen, die sij niet en conde excuseren, oock dat sy van meeninghe was nu op dijnsdaeche toecomende van Niewmarquet naer Tiboult to commen, alwaer sij eenen dach twee oft drie meynde to blijven, ende in dien 't eenichsins haere affairen conden toelaten, dat sij van daer mij woort soude senden, om bij haer te commen: soo dat ick my geresolveert hebbe haere directie te volghen wel wetende hoe noode sijne Ma^{t} aldaer geimportuneert wert. Den Secretaris adviscerde mij dat den Baron van Dona deselve commissie van wegen de Princen aen haere Ma^{t} gebrocht hadde, doch dat sij geresolveert waeren een Ambassadeur expres aen haere Ma^{t} te senden, 't welck den voors: Secretaris beter achte, mij seggende, dat hy wel wiste, dat denselven meer vrucht soude doen, hij vraechde mij seer curieusel: oft ich niet en wiste wat accoord uwe mo: ed: met de voors: unie aengegaen hadden, dat hij wel verstaen hadde dat sijne Ma^{t} in t' eerste trataet haer de diepe met deselve unie inne gegaen hadde, maer dat sij in de continuatie beter sorghe hadde gedreghen ende gevolcht mijne voors: heeren de Staten, die sij wiste dat subtielder in den tractaet hadden geweest dan sij en dede, ick antwoorde hem, dat uwe mo: ed: bij geen soe machtighe Coninghen en waeren te gelijcken, maer dat sy mosten menageren waer sij conden, alsoo passeerde die conferentie van dien dach. Den voors: Baron de Dona is noch vast besich, om sijn tweede geschrifte by een te voegen op de poincten die d'agenten van Spagnen ende d'ertshertoghen aen sijne Ma^{t} overgegeven hadden, die sijne Ma^{t} (soo sij mij seyde) niet seer vremt en vondt. Ick verstae van een personagie die sie gesien heeft, dat sie seer wel ende solidement ingestelt is ende datter niet teghen te segghen en is, hetwelcke ick verhope sonder twijffel, dat sijne Ma^{t} geen exceptie meen en sal maecken haer te resolveren. Daer is hier gecommen en edelman Sir Arthur Gré een Scotsman gedepescheert van wegen den Coninck van Bohemien uit Praghe, ende (alsoo mij den voors: Baron de Dona op gisteren seyde) heeft last ende commissie twee duijsent Scotten optelichten. Ick hebbe

wonder, hoe sijne Ma^t 't selve verstaen sal. Ende soo dese tot geen ander eijnde en dient (want 't en is maer drie oft vier daeghen geleden dat ick aen uwe ho: mo: ed: geschreven hebbe van occurrentien van alhier, wil ick Godt bidden, enz.

NOEL DE CARON.

van Zuijt Lambeth,
den xviii^en Feb. 1620, ouden styl.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

I did not receive your High Mightinesses' despatch of the $\frac{7}{17}$th of February till Thursday the $\frac{9}{19}$th. I immediately went to the Secretary, Sir R. Naunton, and communicated its contents to him, telling him that Herr von Starkenburg, on the part of the Margrave of Brandenburg,[a] the Lieutenant General and Director of the United Evangelic Princes of Germany, had summoned you promptly and effectually to render the succour to which you were bound by the treaty of union with those Princes, and that, though you were fully desirous and eager to give the aid required, you nevertheless first wished to know what His Majesty of Great Britain was inclined and resolved to do in accordance with the union into which he had entered. I added that I was also charged to wait upon His Majesty to learn his answer. He answered that he would not advise me to go to Newmarket for it, before I had advertised His Majesty of my coming, and, as he was sending a despatch to the King the same day, he offered to ask His Majesty to grant me an audience, for which I thanked him, and have waited for the answer, which was communicated to me by the Secretary, and which was, in fact, written by the Marquis of Buckingham, that His Majesty desired me to wait for his coming to London, as he was daily busied with business of extraordinary importance, which could not be neglected, and that his intention was to come on the following Tuesday from Newmarket to Theobalds, where he intended to remain two or three days, and that, if his affairs would in any way allow it, he would from that place send me word to come to him. I have therefore resolved upon following his directions, knowing well how unwilling His Majesty is to

[a] The Margrave of Anspach.

be troubled where he now is. The Secretary informed me that the Baron Dohna had brought the same commission from the Princes to His Majesty, but that they were resolved to send an express ambassador, which the Secretary thought would be better, telling me that he knew well that this would produce a better result. He asked me with great curiosity whether I did not know what accord your High Mightinesses had made with the Union, saying that he had understood that His Majesty had entered too deeply into the affairs of the Union in his first treaty, but that in its continuance he had taken better care, and had followed the example of my Lords the States, who had, as he knew, been more subtle in their treaty than he had been. I answered that your High Mightinesses were not on an equal footing with such powerful Kings, but were obliged to use management where you could; and so the conference on that day came to an end. Baron Dohna is still very busy getting together his second memorial upon the points which the agents of Spain and the Archdukes set forth to the King, and which he, as he told me, did not find to be very strange. I understand from a person who has seen it that it is well and solidly penned, and that is incontrovertible, which I hope is the case without doubt, so that His Majesty may make no further difficulty in taking a resolution. There has arrived here a gentleman, Sir Arthur[a] Gray, a Scotchman, despatched by the King of Bohemia from Prague, and, as Baron Dohna told me yesterday, he has charge and commission to raise a force of two thousand Scots. I wonder how His Majesty will take it. And as this letter serves for no other end, it being only three or four days since I wrote to your High Mightinesses of the occurrences of this place, I will pray God, &c.

No. XCV.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 79 b.]

[Paris, February $\frac{18}{28}$, 1620.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

When I saied it was probable this State would continue neutrall,

[a] Andrew.

in case it could receive satisfaction that there was noe pretence to the Empire nor against the Roman Catholique religion, I was farr from thinking it fitt that the King my master should submitt either his Majestie or his innocencie soe much as to descend to the giving satisfaction in a business wherein his Ma^tie^ was soe farr from being either an author or an actor that he hath not as yet yeilded voice or consent to any the proceedings therein. All I intended therefore in my relacion was that his Ma^tie^ might understand the state of the question as it is discussed heere, leaving the rest to his wisdome and good pleasure. In the mean while I beseech your Honour to assure his Ma^tie^ there is nothing in which I have soe much laboured as to assure this King and State that the King my Master was noe way acquainted therewith, which I therefore not only often and solemnly protested, but added those three unanswerable reasons whereof one of my letters from Merlou made mention, and in this sense I most humbly beseech his Ma^tie^ to conceave of me, and the rather that I doe not find that any man...thincks otherwise of his Ma^tie^ then according to this protestation. I will come to the instructions receaved yeasterday by my brother concerning which I cannot returne that particular answere I would, the King being departed hence for his journey to Picardy very early this morning with excuse that he could not give me audience till his returne, which would be within 12 or 15 daies; in the mean while desiring me to informe M^sr^ de Puyseaulx of that I had to say; which direction I have followed, and find that in a dispatch they have latly sent, the Count de Tillieres is commanded to treat with his Ma^tie^ concerning the accommodating of this business, which, and that they would persever to give his Ma^tie^ all respect herein, he againe confirmed unto me. The Count d'Auvergne is to depart hence for his Ambassade to Germany towards the latter end of this next month of March of their stile, as I am informed, which tyme the King my Master hath to preparre the instructions that shalbe given him, for I beleeve they will communicat the business freely to his Ma^tie^, as well to continue the good correspondence as to penetrat his Ma^ts^ designes; though I doubt not

withall but they will reserve much of their intentions to themselves. But I will doe all I can to discover even them. In the meane while, with your Honour's leave, I will advertise your Honour of some propositions made by some Grandes for the accommodating the business. One was that the kingdome of Bohemia might remaine to our Elector, but the voice of Election to be given to some Catholique Prince, least the Empire should at any time be divolved to some one of our religion. This M^{sr} Le Prince tould me, and, as I conceave it is, his words regarde the Duke de Baviers. Another was that the Pallatinate should be raysed to a kingdome and our Elector to content himselfe with that. These were the most favourable I have mett withall, and I omitt the rest. Those of the Religion are declared criminals *de Leze-Majesté* if they doe not separat within a short tyme. The Duke de Nivers maks yet noe preparation for Germany: and your Honour may be assured I will have a watch upon him when he begins: yet I have spoke to Mr. Puysealx as I was commanded, and attend an answere. I beseech your Honour to pardon my hast and scribbling, and to favor still

Your Honour's, &c.

Paris, 18 Feb. 1619.

I hope your Honour conceits that in the proposicions concerning th'affaire of Bohemia I only relate their opinions, for noe man wishes the cause better than myselfe.

No. XCVI.

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[State Papers. Domestic, CXII. 93.]

[Bedford House, $\frac{\text{February 20,}}{\text{March 1,}}$ 1620.]

My Lord,

Your Lordship's by your worthy nephew Mr. Carleton came to me the very eve of my mariage, yet I would not have made that an

excuse for keeping them these ten dayes unanswered if the returne I am to make your Lordship were not such as I am sure can never come too late to your knowledge: His Ma^ty^ at his going downe to Newmarkett delivered unto the Baron Donah an Information presented to him by the Spanish Ministers in favor of the Emperor, consisting of these two chiefe poyntes, that the kingdome of Bohemia is not simply elective, but only in case of heyres fayling, and that Ferdinand is unjustly put by that crowne. Unto this his Ma^ty^ requyred the Baron to shape an answere, wherin it stoode him upon to take the more paynes because the King discovered a great propention to the justice of the Emperor's cause, as he conceyved it out of that writing. This employed the Baron some ten dayes, and then he went to Newmarkett, where he was advised to send the answere he had framed to His Ma^ty^, that upon perusall therof he might be better satisfyed in poynt of conscience before the Baron should come to his audience. This counsell he followed and found the benefitt of it. For the King conceyved so good an opinion of the Baron's abilityes by the proofe he gave of them in his answere, that he had much better eare given him then, it may be, he should otherwise have found, and in the cause itselfe, His Ma^ty^ was so well satisfyed in the first poynt that he had not much to reply. The second, touching the lawfulnes of Ferdinand's rejection, the Ambassador had purposely omitted as being an easy consequent of the former, or as indeede not so cleare, nor so well pleasing.

But His Ma^ty^ commanded him to performe that also, as he hath done since in a few dayes retirement to Chelsey, and is now yesterday gone agayne to Newmarkett in diligence, God speede him! I have had the happines to see all these writinges, but have spared the paynes as yet to take copyes of them, because we have here an opinion that they will be very shortly printed. If they be not, your Lordship shall receyve them very shortly from me, and I doubt not shall see that if the busines may be ended with paper shot, we have the advantage. But if we Bohemians be charged with any other munition, our hope is in you, for from hence there is yet no great

apperance of any helpe. For (to write confidently to your Lordship in assurance that the bearer will honestly deliver these to your handes and they to the fire,) since at my first comming over I saw his Ma^{ty} neglected to employ these troubles abroad to the overcomming of a Perlament at home, I concluded he was resolved to sitt still and see how the world will goe alone without him. Yet, the Ambassador finding the Prince, my Lord Admirall, my Lord, and in a word all good patriotts, very zealous in his master's behalfe, and not knowing how little thankes some of them had for their paynes, putt himselfe and others into good hope at his first being at Newmarkett, as I touched to you in a hasty letter at the time. But when he came to putt his hopes to the tryall he soone found how vayne they were. For, having brought letters from his master to the Citty of London intreating the lone of a hundred thousand pounds, he thought it a very modest request to beseeche the King to recommend that demand unto the citty, which his Ma^{ty} did not only refuse, but would not so much as suffer the Marquis of Buckingham, my Lord Duke, or my Lord, to appeare as his master's solicitors, nor so much as to signify that his Ma^{ty} would not be displeased if the citty should yeald that which was asked of them. All he could obtayne was a verball license to deliver his letters, which when he did the Mayor and Aldermen thought fitt to acquaint his Ma^{ty} with it, and there it resteth at the present. If this be not sufficient to unbeguile the Ambassador I feare he will within few howres see his errors ! For Sir Andrew Gray, who was by my Lord recommended unto the King of Bohemia his service, and is by him made Lieutenant Generall of the Artillery, is now newly arrived here with authority and meanes to levy 2000 voluntaryes, if his Ma^{ty} please to give him leave, wherof, though neither his master nor he made any doubt, yet I am not a little fearfull, especially now we do heare certainly that Gondomar is at Paris, till whose comming I am almost certayne his Ma^{ty} will reserve himselfe altogether unengaged whatsoever course he intend to run therein. I pray God I may have occasion to tell your Lordship I was deceyved. But I goe upon this too prime ground,

that my Lord who hath not beene afrayd to sacrifice his fortune in soe good a cause, is now come to a wise resolution, *Frustra niti nec aliud se fatigando quam odium quærere, extremæ dementiæ est.* This is the only reason your Lordship heareth nothing from him, and if Mr. Barclay do chance to misse of the tyme [?] of his preferment for want of his Lordship's acknowledging his Excellencyes[a] favour in placing him at first so many degrees upward, he must be content to suffer with the publique. For I cannot perswade my Lord to write a syllable to his Excellencie while thinges go thus: neither would I to your Lordship, but that I am sure you will not be discouraged to doe your best endeavours for his Ma^ty^ of Bohemia on the stage you are on, though you be ill rewarded from hence. And now I have fallen on that word I may not conceile from your Lordship that the speeche of your revocation was here about the Kinges going downe very frequent in Privy Counsellors mouthes, and thoughe some of them projected it in the manner I have formerly acquainted your Lordship with, yet others and such as love your Lordship very well, were very doubtfull it might prove to be upon worse conditions.

Whereupon my Lord, at his being at Newmarkett, tooke occasion to aske the King whether he had any intention to recall your Lordship, and after his Ma^ty^ had assured him that he had no such purpose, thought he did your Lordship no ill office in representing to his Ma^ty^ the convenience, or rather the necessity, of your Lordship's continuance in the employment where your virtue hath gotten you so much authority, at least till these troubles in Germany be ended and the truce in the Low Countryes either renewed or ended.

Concerning your busines with Sir John Kidderminster, I liked the Kinges answere so well that he would press your Lordship no more till my Ladyes comming over, that I perswaded my Lord to deferre meddling with it till then any further, but onely to learne who was Kiddermyster his friende, which Mr. Secretary Calvert let his Lordship know was my Lord of March, though himselfe be not

[a] The Prince of Orange.

his foe. And wheras Mr. Locke would have beene making the proposition of his Ma^tys granting you the fee farm of Immeworth in recompense of your promise of the lease of the Bishop of Spalato, I diswaded him from comming to that till we see your Lordship be driven to it; for it will be an easy suite hereafter, though you prevayle in the lease now. If your Lordship do not approve my advises herin, or if my Lady have altered her intention of comming over (wherof Mr. Carleton putteth me in some doubt), I beseech your Lordship to let me receyve your directions with speede, what you will have done, and I shall not fayle to use my best endeavor, and I am sure all my Lord's credit to effect it. My Lord, I see I shall never have leysure to write to your Lordship while I am in England. I pray God you can read this, and me to be your most obliged faythfull humble servant,

FRA: NETHERSOLE.

No. XCVI.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extracts.]

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 80.]

[Paris, $\frac{\text{February } 20,}{\text{March } 1,}$ 1620.]

The ambassade from hence to Germany is the subjects of their present councells. The persons now destinated are two of the sword and two of the *robbe longue*. The two former are the Counte d' Auvergne and M^sr de Bethunes, the other two are not yet nominated. For the Count d'Auvergne he is thought much to favour the Emperour in his particular disposition, as having offred to serve him in person; but Bethunes is held to bee no Spaniard. I will come to their instructions, which are (as my intelligence sayeth) to mediate a cessation of armes, and from thence a dyet at which the ambassa-

dours are to assist the princes and electors of Germany for a generall *accommodement* of these affaires. Herein I am told they will advise with his Majesty, and I doubt not but before this the Counte de Tillieres hath exposed the business. It rests that his Ma^tie^ in his wisdome determine how farr it is fitt to concurre with them; only I hope his Ma^tie^ will cherish this faire proceeding, which tends more to making a peace (perhaps advantagious enough for our party) then to a factious quarrell of religion, which was th' Emperor's proposition. This is their butt. But whether the Spaniard wilbe content with any treaty by which our Elector shall remaine in possessione, is that which may be well questioned. Hereof your honour wilbe shortly informed, for the Counte Gondomar is now at Paris in his way to England; the common voice heere is that he comes to amase the world,—but of that sparingly, as not being my province.

No. XCVII.

SIR ISAAC WAKE TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Savoy.]

Turin, $\frac{\text{February 23,}}{\text{March 4,}}$ 1620.]

In all my dispatches of late I have advertised your Honour that notwithstanding the best diligence I could use to informe myself of any preparations that should be made in these parts to send assistance to the Emperor, I could not understand of any leavyes that were making in any part of Italye, nor of any monny that was to be remitted unto him, excepting 15^m^ crownes which the Sig^rie^ of Genoa sent for a donative, 10^m^ that the State of Lucca presented him with all, and 12^m^ pistols which were taken up at Milan uppon interest, and sent to Vienna to supplie the present necessities of the Emperor.

Now I must be forced to change stile, and let your Honour knowe

that the Spaniards, governing themselves by the maxime of *sero sed serio*, as they have been long in resolving, so they have now resolved to good purpose. They do excuse their sloweness uppon the dangerous sicknes of that King, the late comming of the Indian fleete, the confusion and misunderstanding that the processe of Don Roderigo Calderon and his liberal confessions have caused in that court, and lastly upon the aversenes of the Genoesi to conclude any bargaine for the remitting of monyes until they were assured of the perfect recovery of that King; and now they do professe that they will set their rest uppon the affaires of Germany, and either recover what they have lost, or loose what they have left.

The last weeke, by a currier despatched in diligence from Milan unto Prince Philibert, he receaved order from the King of Spaine to require of the Duke of Savoy passage thorough his State for two regiments of Napolitans and one of Lombards, which the sayde King did pretend to send into Burgundy, and from thence into Flanders. This proposition did seeme very strange unto the Duke, who had espoused an assured beleife that the Spaniards would never serve themselfes of this passage during his life, and, findinge himselfe surprised and pressed for an answere uppon the suddaine, he tould the Prince Philibert and the Secretary Navarra, that he had declared himselfe sufficiently in this point the last summer unto Sig^r^ Scaramuzza Visconti, when he was sent unto him uppon the like occasion, and that he had signified unto the saide Visconti his readines to conforme himselfe unto the observation of such articles as were agreed uppon by capitulation betwixt the King of Spaine and him. But that, having never since that time heard any one worde of that busines, and well observed that, insteed of thancking him for his good will, the Spaniards had chosen rather to buy the passage at the hands of the Swisses for those troopes then take it gratis of him, he could not but suspect that some mistery did lye hid under this new proposition, and would therefore consult the businesse with his counsell before he would returne a categorical answere.

When the Duke of Savoy had put of Prince Philibert and

Navarra with this dilatory answere, he did immediately, the next morning, communicate their proposition unto me, and after having expressed an earnest desire to favour the affaires of the King of Bohemia, as farr as it may ly within the compasse of his power, he directly signified that in case the King of Spaine should resolve to serve himselfe of this passage, it would be hard for him to denye it, considering that he is bound to the crownes of France and Spaine by expresse covenants to permit the passage thorough his State unto the French King, when he hath occasion to transport any forces into Italye, and to the King of Spaine whensoever he will send any troupes into the Lowe Countries. He doth still professe that if his Ma^tie^ will command him to stop the passage, he hath both the meanes and the will to do it. But because that cannot be done but by violence, and that he must necessarily in that case declare himselfe of the party of the King of Bohemia, before he do imbarque himself, he would gladly be assured of protection against the Spaniards, who will not be wanting to seeke their revenge for such an affront. I do not hould it fit for mee to presse him uppon this point without commission, and, although before the newes of this proposition, I did in the name of the King of Bohemia desire him to secure his friends in Germany from any danger that might be feared of the passage of strangers through his State, yet now when he doth expect I should spend his Ma^ties^ name, I have thought best to be sylent, and to refer him unto such instructions as I may receave from his Ma^tie^, if he thinke it fit to have the Duke of Savoy moved herein.

For the discharging my duty toward the King of Bohemia, who hath commanded me to advertise him from time to time of any preparations that I shal understand to be made in these parts against him, I have despatched unto him in great diligence a gentleman to give him the alarme, as your Honour may be pleased to see by the copye of my letter, which I send here inclosed, and I hope I shall receave an answere from Prague before these forces can be redy to march; for we do not heare as yet that the Napolitans are

imbarqued at Naples to come this way, and, after their arrival in Lombardy, there must be allowed them some time to refresh themselves before they can undertake so long a journy in this season of the yeare.

If my opinion were worth anything I would presume to tell your Honor that I can hardly beleeve the Spaniards will ever serve themselfes of this passage as long as this Duke doth live, and that they do demand it onely *pro formâ* to confirme their right by the Duke of Savoyes reitterated promises of granting it, whereof it is certaine that they do make authentical acts, which are kept diligently uppon their records.

Two reasons do induce mee to question the reality of this motion; the one, that I have understood from the Duke of Savoye himselfe that at this instant the Governour of Milan hath sent unto Swisserland to treat the passage for those troupes thorough that State, and I do presume he will easily prevayle, because I heare no newes as yet of the diett of Arraw, where the Protestant cantons were lately assembled to consult uppon the stopping of the passage of all stranger forces through their State; the other, because I do presume that the Duke of Ossuna hath long since discovered unto the King of Spain the course that was projected the last yeare for the cutting in pieces of all the Wallons, if they had taken this waye, which designe, although it proceeded originally from himselfe, who was then *in contumaciâ* with Spaine, yet I make no doubt but that since the making of his peace he hath cast all uppon the Duke of Savoy, who did onely give eare unto this motion, without discovering his consent unto the offer of that counsell, because he did alwayes suspect his sincerity. But because my conjecture may prove vaine, howsoever it may seem to have some probable ground, I will humbly desire your Honor to suppose the worst, and to let me know what his M^{tie} will be pleased to command in this particular of the passage, if he thinck it fitt to command any thing therein, which can hardly be donne without a tacite declaring himselfe further then perhaps in his wisdome his Ma^{tie} doth thincke it fit *rebus sic stantibus*. In the

meane time I will not be wanting to do the best offices that I can unto the King of Bohemia, as far as my words may have credit, without spending my master's name, and if these troupes do passe this way, I will endeavor to make them march as slowly as may be possible, that the King of Bohemia may have time to provide himselfe.

No. XCVIII.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[Add. MSS. 7082, fol. 81 b.]

[Paris, $\frac{\text{February } 25}{\text{March } 6}$, 1620.]

I confesse I should doe more if I had leave; and doubt not but to render many good offices in the business without any way engaging the King my master, if I might be sett at liberty. But I must be true to my obedience; only I cannot conceale what advantage they heere take upon the information the Count de Tilliers gives, that his Ma^tie^ dislikes utterly all the proceedings in Bohemia, to condemne the cause;—'for' (sayd they) 'wee are lesse interessed.' All I have to comfort me next to God's providence is his Ma^ties^ wisdome, which I assure myselfe will temper all for the best.

No. XCIX.

MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR ROBERT NAUNTON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Flanders.]

[Brussels, $\frac{\text{February } 26,}{\text{March } 7,}$ 1620.]

WHEN the seazon shalbe fitt for it, I will not fayle to performe

his Ma^ts^ commandement convayed to me in your Honours dispatche dated the 17. of September, and renewed in your Honours laste of the 8th of this moneth; whereof I acknowledge the receipt with humble thanks. That commission is so lymited and restrayned within such narrow bounds and precincts (I speake under correction and with due reverence) as it wilbe very hard for me to performe it without frustrating his Ma^ts^ intention; or exposeing myself to some inconvenyence. For it may please your Lordship to understande, that all the advantage which this syde hath upon their opposite consisteth principally in these 3 points, secrecy, dilligence, and absolute power to leavy men in their owne territoryes, and putt them in action at their own pleasure. And by these, they have more prevayled in the late warres then by the force of their weapons. Whereas, on the contrary parte, the United Provinces consisteing of a popular State, all their resolutions are publique, their motions slowe, and the body of their army consistinge of forrayners, they must have tyme to repaire the defects thereof out of France and Great Brittayne. This small digression I have made to lett your Honour therby see the disposition and gouvernment of this Courte, beeinge farre different from others; and that it wilbe very difficulte, yea, almoste ympossible for me to knowe assuredly when the Marquis Spinola shall putt his men into the field, and whether he will invade the Palatinate, Juliers, or any other country or towne, that shall be more *en sa bien seance*. Your Honour may vouchsafe to remember that in the laste warre he pointed at Juliers and tooke Wesell, as also what inconvenyence succeeded upon the Archduke's verball answere, not long before the Treaty of Zanten. Wherefore, (if your Honour thincke it requisite) I humbly beseech you to knowe his Ma^ts^ gratious pleasure; whether I shall or not, both by woord of mouth and by wryteinge (as I did in the case of Ledan), deliver that message to the Archduke; and requyer his answere in the same formes. Woords are soone forgotten, and, subject to dyvers interpretations; *scripta manent*. The expense of tyme for the attendinge of your Honour's further directions cannott in any sorte preju-

dice his Ma^tie nor his allyes. For it is an evident truth that no campe can marche without cavallry, and cavallry cannot live in an enemyes lande without forage. And, whatsoever these men give out to the contrary, yet it is not probable that they can putt their army into the feild before the moneth of May; as they were accustomed to doe in the tyme of open warres betweene them and the Hollanders. In the meane while, I am armed againste all suddaine marches and attempts; and in case of necessity will try my best endeavors and discretion in perfourminge his Ma^ts commands; assureing your Honour *bonâ fide* that no coste, industry, or travell in my power shalbe spared to take due and true informacion of these Princes' intencions and designes. But withall I humbly desyer to understand whether I shall execute the said commands upon presumptions and probabilityes, or only in case of an assured foreknowledge of their resolutions to aggresse the Palatinate, and no other country.

No. C.

BENJAMIN BUWINCKHAUSEN DE WALLMERODE TO BARON ACHATIUS DOHNA.

[Holograph. State Papers. Germany.]

[London, March $\frac{5}{18}$, 1620.]

MONSIEUR,

Je vous envoye cy joint ce que je croy peult suffire pour justifier entierement ma poursuite, et satisfaire aulx scrupules qui pouroyent estre resté apres nostre conference. Car, quoi que je ne doubte que Messieurs les Secretaires d'Estat n'ayent bien comprins mes raisons, et en faict fidelle rapport, si ay je voulu encores donner cela à la importance de la cause: d'aultant que le Roy part demain, et je doibs Mercordis avoir audience, je souhaiterais que cela fust paravant veu

par sa Majesté. Vous que cognaissez mieulx la Court, et les addresses, en ferez s'il vous plait, comme jugerez bien estre; et je demeure,

Monsieur,

V^re^ plus humble serv^r^,

B. B. DE WALLMERODE.

Du logis, le 6 Mars, 1620.

No. CI.

MR. WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Flanders.]

[Brussels, March $\frac{7}{17}$, 1620.]

M. DE BEWINCKHAUSEN in a lettre written at London the 25 of Feb. st^o^ vet. hath these woords "Hier j'eus la première audience. L'abord fut rude, avec force reproches; le fin fut meilleure. Maintenant je suis hors de ceremonie; et traitteray et parleray librement, comme S. Majesté m'a permis; qui je crains me tiendra icy plus de jours que je m'esperois. Mais il faut donnēr quelque chose à l'importance des affaires; et pour n'estre importun."

No. CII.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON TO SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

[Extract.]

[State Papers. Holland.]

[Whitehall, March $\frac{10}{20}$, 1620.]

To the many mocions that have come from that State, and from your Lordship as from them, to invite his Ma^tie^ to a speedy declaration in favour of his sonne in law, &c. I am commanded to retorne

your Lordship this aunswer in the interim, while his Ma^ty^ shall bethinke him of his replie to the States lettres addressed unto him by the hands of Sir Noel Carone :—

That his Ma^tie^ hath a purpose to joyne with the French King in doing all good offices for the weale of Christendome to pacifie the present broyles that are on foote in Germanie. In the meane time his Ma^ty^ desires them to continue theyr care for the preservacion of his sonne in lawe in his patrimonial inheritance and countries, that his Ma^ty^ may the more easily procure that pacification which he intends; and prays them to rest assured that they shall find by proofe that his Ma^tie^ for his part will not be wanting in any thing for the good of Christendome to that effect.

Your Lordship may assure the States that my Lord of Doncaster hath made an ample and full relacion as well of all the favours they did him, as of theyr earnest remonstrances to the same aforesaid intent, and hath bene an instant solicitor (together with my selfe) for the mitigacion of such of the strangers fines[a] as we could fasten upon any ground for.

[a] For exporting gold and silver.

APPENDIX.

VISCOUNT DONCASTER TO THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

[Holograph, Harl. MSS. 1581, fol. 334.]

[Southampton, August ⅛, 1620.]

My Lord,

Your Lordship hatht given me many noble pledges of your favor, and, if you beleve me to be an honest man, I have sayde aneughe to assure you of my faythtfull service. Upon this mutuall confidens it is that I have grounded my resolution to put into your hands the trewe image of my present fortune, by you to be disposed of and put into suche a frame as to your wysdome shall seeme most convenient.

I have nether so badde a memory as to foreget the first narrow limits of my patrimoniall estat, nor so litle grace as not to acknoledge, with all due and humble thankfullnes, with what honor and bounty the same hathte (of nothinge) bothte beene beautified and inriched; but for that I may be mistaken to have beene ather too profuse in the employment of his M^tles bounty, or too improvident in the reserve of my owne fortune, I will trewly and faythfully set doune the entres and issues of them bothte, wherby you shall playnly persave the trew delineaments and proportions of my ——? as well as the picture of my fortune which I am to drawe; and, to borrow a comparason from my profession of the robs,[a] your Lordship shall be the better able to judge of the goodnes of the stuffe by comparing the insyd with the outsyd.

The first charactar of his M^tles bounty towarts me after his accession to this Croune was a sut of the transportation of whyt clothts, which being made common to my Lord of Montgomery and myselfe was wortht to eache of us fyfteene hundretht pound. The next was a grant of twenty thousand pounds, wiche was assigned to me for the payment of my debts upon the dissolution of the last Parliament save on, and presently after I resaved an other gift of eight thousand pound, wiche was imployed for

[a] Though he had resigned the Wardrobe, he was still Master of the Robes.

the disengaging of part of my Lord Denny his land wiche is to dissend upon me and my issue by my first wyf. Besyds his Majesty hatht beene graciously pleased to bestow upon me on thowsand pound a yeat land, and, upon the purchasse wiche I made of Sir Henry Broncart's estat in the farme of wyns in Iyrland, wiche cost me seven thowsand pound, his Ma^ty was forder pleased to make up the nyntteene yeirs wiche I had by his tytle, on and forty. Lastely, ther hatht beene twenty thowsand pound more assigned me in recompens of my resignation of the Mastership of the Wardrob, and, as it is my comfort that in the whole cours of my servise I never resaved on penny of any person ather publik or privat, at home or abroad, but doe owe the whole obligation of all my fortunes to the sole and immediat grace and bounty of my gracious Master, so I professe unto your Lordship faythtfully, that in the particulars above specified is contained the true and perfyt inventory of all I have resaved. And now, if it were not too great presumption, I could show how just a stewart and dispenser I have beene of the fortune his M^ty hathte beene pleased to conferre upon me.

The first year his Majesty came into England he was pleased to honor me with a commission to the Frence Kinge Henry the 4, for the defraying of wiche journey I hadde an allouans of three hundretht pound, and it cost me six thowsand. About four yeir sinse I was imployed the second tyme into Franse, in wiche voyage I spent nyntteene thowsand pound, wheras the allouanse wiche was assigned me amounted not to above sixteene hundrethte pound. It appeareth then that of the fifty thowsand pound wiche is all I have resaved out of his M^ties coffers by way of bounty, fyve and twenty thousand pound, wiche is the one halfe, hatht bene spent in his M^ties servise in Franse onely. My last yeirs servise in Germany, though it werre chargeable to his M^ty, and that I housbanded matters with all possible frugality, yet it imployed of my owne poore meanes above his Majesties allouance at the least ten thousand pounds. Of the fifteene thowsand remaynyne, eight thousand, as is before specified, were imployed for the disengaginge my Lord Denny his land, and seven thowsand pound for the pourchassinge of Sir Henry Broncart's farme; in the resytall wherof I should be sorry to be so farre mistaken as to be thought ether so ingrate as to extenuat my gracious Master's bounty towarts me, for what have I wiche I have not resaved? or so vayne and

arrogant as to vant my owne meritorious services. I doe well understand that orthodox doctrine, when we have doone all we can, we ar but unprofitable servants. But having promised to give your Lordship a true image of my fortune, I could not avoyd to be this particular; and thought the world bothte at home and abroad will beare me witnes that I have beene always more ambitious to mayntayne the dignity and lustre of that ranke wiche by his M^tie^s speciall grace I have the honor to hold in his servis, then studious of my pryvat fortune, yet I thank God the thowsand pound land his M^ty^ bestowed upon me remayneth intyrly in my possession, and I still enjoy my farme of wynes, with the expectation of my Lord Denny's land, and, wiche is the best condition and confort of my fortune, at Michelmas I shall not owe a grot. But for that I fynd thesse meanes too short to inable me to subsist in his M^tie^s servise after the proportion I have hitherto lived, I am forced to intreat the assistans of your Lordship's favor to his M^ty^ on my behalfe; not that I will be so indiscreet as to importune his M^ty^ in this penurious tyme to exhaust his coffers for my releife (I should be sory to see that fontayne dry, whens I have had suche sweet refressins), or that I will prescryb the meanes or tyme when and howe I may be assisted, but onely to beseeche him in all humility to tak into his gratiouse consideration that it is now ten yeir sins I had the last tast of his bounty, and that without the help of sum restorative my estat will fall into an languissing consumption; for that I am already reduced to feed upon the stok; and I kno there is too muche grace and goodnes in his M^ty^ royall heart to suffer that the marks of his bounty and favor to me, his most humble creature and servant, should not appeir in my posterity; or, if I must be refused that warmtht and influens wiche hathte hitherto animated me, let me quikly kno within what circle I am to walk, and I will stryve, sinse I can not rayse my fortune to my mynd, to reduce my mynd unto my fortune. Most certan I am that I will mak it appeir that I can serve my gracious Master with as muche zeale, faythfulnes, and true affection in the narrowest fortune as in the greatest affluence, and ever be

Your Lordships faythtfull humble servant,

DONCASTER.

From Southampton,
this 18 of August.

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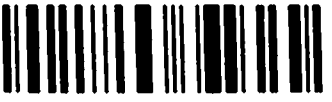
Nichols and Sons, Printers, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster.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